The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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TIONS—MALE.

PERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BY A DRUG ar's experience. Al references. ne office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG per or cashier; six years' experi- ences as to honesty, ability, etc. ne office.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG ge as a traveling salesman for se. Can furnish best of refer- experience through Wisconsin s W 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPE- r salesman to sell a specialty. Al e W 34, Tribune office.

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WANTED—BY A FIRST- laundry soapmaker; has long ex- siness. Address S. M., No. 16

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG as coachman and gardener in s ference 99 South Halsted-st.

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WANTED—BY A FIRST- in a private family. Best of ref- ployer. W 42, Tribune office.

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WANTED—BY A GIRL ily to cook, wash, and iron. Call ay.

WANTED—BY A FIRST- cook and laundress in private . Call at 2258 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD undress in a private family; or aking. Call this morning at Fran- er Elm and Market-sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPE- ond work or laundress. Call at

WANTED—BY A COMPE- . With references if required.

WANTED—BY A COM- d second girl; no washing. Best two days at 3451 Cottage Grove-

WANTED—BY A RELIA- k and laundress in first-class pri- eferences. 3235 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO COOK, , and assist in housework. 356

WANTED—BY A FIRST- ; is a good cook; also second girl. . Call for two days at 359 Cot- stairs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL old country to do general house- outh Park-av.

WANTED—BY TWO UN- ood Canadian girls for cooking eferences satisfactory. Call at

WANTED—BY A COMPE- in a private family. First-class 3240 Prairie-av., second floor.

WANTED—TO COOK, or do general housework, by a 3 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL y as second girl in small private av.

WANTED—BY RESPECT- l for general housework. Call or 3n Clark-st.

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WANTED—BY A FIRST- ser, who is a perfect fit, by day in all or address. 1254 Wabash-av.

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WANTED—BY A LADY dressmaking, also in children's as seamstress; none but persons y. Call at 337 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—TO DO SEW- ; neat dressmaking. Address W

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WANTED—AS HOUSE- ake care of baby by competent 3d Cottage Grove-av.

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WANTED — FAMILIES Scandinavian and German female DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

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WANTED—BY A FRENCH rness and seamstress; no objec- or to go West. W 28, Tribune.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG ence in teaching as copyist, gov- children in the common branches cation, or companion to an invalid s furnished. Address C., Haven-

WANTED—BY A YOUNG in restaurant or grocery. Address

FINANCIAL.

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LOANS, $100 TO $1,500, niture, pianos, and other chattels or publicity. 103 Washington-st, ver Preston & Kean's Bank.

ENT TO LOAN ON FUR- pianos, without removal; low rates securities. 95 Dearborn-st., room 15.

ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, at low rates. LAUNDER, Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ENT OF MONEY TO LOAN Diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM S. Money Loan Office, 115 Dearborn- on and Washington.

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O LOAN AT CURRENT estate, R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co. Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

NTERESTS BOUGHT AND prepared. DOWNEY, HILLS & d State-st.

AT 6 PER CENT, WITH- ion, sums of $4,000 and upward y property. LYMAN & JACKSON

ON GOOD REAL ESTATE tes. J. B. VAN VLISSINGEN & Washington-st.

MONEY ON CITY REAL west rates. PETERSON & SAX- st.

TO BORROW—$1,850 ON perty in suburbs of the city, value ars; will pay good commission. W

TO LOANED ON FURNI pianos without removal; lowest sion. GILBERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

$1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $4,000 ow- ers to loan on real estate at 6 R. DE YOUNG & CO., 88 Washing- Building loans made.

TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT on best security. Address V 6,

TO LEASE.

TO CONTRACTORS AND ill lease north west corner Van Bu- ren-av. for 30 years on very favorable , at superior-st.

100 FEET, EAST FRONT, ague Park-av. for fifty years. F. C. VIERLING, 119 Dearborn-st.

Parisian Suit Co.

BARGAINS IN Imported Cloaks

50 Strictly All-Wool Berlin Dolmans, trimmed with Iris, - - $13.00

50 Strictly All-Wool Berlin Dolmans, trimmed with Fur, - - $10.00

200 Imported Jersey Waists, - - - $3.50

100 Imported Embroidered Jersey Waists, - $9.00

75 Imported Beaded Jersey Waists, - - $12.00

100 Imported Jersey Jackets, extra heavy, $10.00

Bargains in Imported Silk Garments from $25 upward.

Extra large line of Imported Brocaded Velvet Garments from $50.00 upwards.

Plush Garments at our usually low prices.

We will open Today a full line of Seal Sacques and Dolmans at prices fully 25 per cent lower than last year.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.,

Under Palmer House.

ART PAPER HANGINGS.

We Show By far the choicest, most desirable styles in the city.

We Show The largest stock of Fine French, English & American goods.

We Hang PAPER in the latest, most artistic manner.

We Ask You to call on us before you make your selections this fall.

WILGER & CO.,

207 Wabash-av.

STYLE.

OUR FALL STOCK IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

It embraces many New Novelties and Designs exclusively our own.

J. B. HALL & CO.,

TAILORS,

128 DEARBORN-ST.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

32 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyesight never return. Do not buy Glasses unless suited to your vision from inexperienced peddlers. Superior facilities combined to give our spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National Reputation. Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Wanted, by Nov. 1.

A furnished House on South Side, by a prompt-paying man; must be within 10 minutes' walk of Wabash and south of Eighteenth-st. Small family. Address W 84, Tribune

E. L. JUDKINS & CO.,

107 State Street.

We take pleasure in announcing our

FIRST Grand Opening! OF Fine Millinery, Hosiery & Gloves

WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE

Monday & Tuesday, Sept. 17th & 18th.

CARD.

We would state that our Mr. Judkins has for a number of years been connected with one of the largest importing houses in New York and Boston, and has therefore almost unlimited experience in this line. With such facilities as we possess in dealing directly with manufacturers in both foreign and domestic markets, coupled with the fact of our own Designs and Manufacture, we feel that we are in a position to display a more select class of Goods at popular prices than any other house in this line.

Our store is of itself one of richness and beauty.

Our Goods are all new and of choice designs.

Our prices are low as can be seen. We can therefore quite well advise all who are interested in this line to wait for our Grand Opening. E. L. JUDKINS & CO., 107 State-st. (Formerly occupied by Meyers.)

P. S.—For those interested we would state that we have secured the trimmer formerly with Meyers.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL INTER-STATE Industrial Exposition OF CHICAGO IS NOW OPEN.

Admission—Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

Open every day and evening (except Sundays), without intermission until October 20.

As a Grand Display of the Products of Industry and Art this Exhibition has

NO RIVAL IN AMERICA.

It is especially rich in WORKING EXHIBITS illustrating novel, interesting, and attractive processes of manufacture.

The finest Orchestra in this country, 32 pieces, including eminent soloists. Musical Director, Prof. A. LIESEGANG. Promenade Concert every evening.

The Art Halls are filled with the choicest examples.

The railroads and transportation lines have reduced fares to visitors to the lowest rates.

Don't fail to come early and often.

FOR SALE.

Eureka Iron Co.'s Property at Wyandotte, Mich.

The charter of this Company expires by limitation on the 24th of October next, and the whole of the plant and real estate is now offered for sale. If any portion remains unsold at private sale on the 16th of October, 1883, it will be offered at Public Vendue, at the office of the Company in Wyandotte, at 11 o'clock a. m. on that day.

The property consists in general of two Blast Furnaces (one in use and one modern rebuilding). They have all the plant necessary for making 70 to 80 tons charcoal pig-iron per day. The furnace rebuilding can be used for making coke iron.

The Mills for the manufacture of Boiler Plate, Tank, Sheet, and Bar Iron, Knobbing and Puddling Furnaces are complete, as well as the Foundry Cupolas, Boiler, Machine, Blacksmith, and Pattern Shops, Testing Machines, Weigh Scales, Docks, Railroad Tracks, Locomotives, Charcoal Kilns, Cars, Dock, Steam Cranes, etc., etc.

Brick general offices, with about 1,300 acres of land, in and contiguous to Wyandotte, and about 270 City Lots. Quantity of ore, pig-iron, etc.

For details apply to

W. S. ARMITAGE, Secretary, Detroit.

First-Class Residence

FOR SALE—2200 Calumet-av., with all modern improvements, in perfect order; 50 feet lot. Possession given immediately. Apply to S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

THE DAY HAS COME

When provision needs be made for cold weather. Though yet in the bright sunshine of autumn no time is to be lost in providing against the damp, chilly breezes which at this season usually do their work of destruction.

To be up with the season

PUTNAM

Has fortified himself behind the largest and finest stock of

JOUR TAILOR MADE CLOTHING

Ever opened to the retail trade.

Our facilities for manufacturing Fine Clothing is not surpassed if equaled in this country.

We wish to call special attention to our Silk and Satin Lined

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS,

MADE FROM THE

Finest Foreign and American Goods.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE

PUTNAM

Is loaded with choice Goods, we shall this day open several lines of 3 and 4 Button Cutaway Suits which would give credit to any Custom Tailoring House in the land.

The past few years PUTNAM has convinced hundreds and hundreds that his JOUR TAILOR MADE CLOTHING is, in every particular, equal to the finest custom work and very much less in price.

PUTNAM marks every garment in plain figures; strictly one price and no deviation.

INSPECTION tells the story. See us before you buy.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 & 133 Clark-st. 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & CO., Proprietors,

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

FURNITURE!

Parlor Suits! In Raw Silk and Plush.

Chamber Suits! In Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry, and Ash.

Carpets! Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets.

Stoves! Ranges, Cook and Oil Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, and Bedding.

Everything in stock to furnish a home complete on one day's notice.

30 to 140 Per Cent Saved

By examing our stock. Goods cheerfully shown and convincing proofs given. For CASH or on EASY PAYMENTS.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 245 & 247 STATE-ST.

OPEN EVENINGS.

ALL READY

For the Fall trade with the largest and most elegant stock of PIANOS and ORGANS ever displayed in Chicago. Our stock contains all classes of PIANOS, from the very best to the cheapest. We have PIANOS for the rich, PIANOS for the poor, PIANOS for salaried men, PIANOS for workingmen. We are wholesale and retail agents for the renowned ESTEY ORGANS. Also manufacturers of the STORY & CAMP ORGANS, which are first-class in every respect. We sell at the very lowest prices for cash or on easy payments, warrant every instrument, and guarantee satisfaction. Visitors welcome, whether wishing to purchase or not. Catalogues mailed on application.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (Entrance 190.)

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Brewery,

In one of the best cities of Ohio; malt and ice houses attached; best and latest improvements, excellent shipping facilities, and doing a good business. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. PAYSON, 71 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Building; the higher ground within 12 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Arts. for the B. I. Land & Building Co.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 10-gallon cans at 15 cts per gallon from Brink's express, 55 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best. C. C. OLIN, Manager, Waukesha, Wis.

WRITERS

The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. JNO. M. FAIRFIELD, Northwestern Agent.

THE FINEST CLOTHIERS' COMBINATION.

BROKAW BROS., New York City, AND WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., Chicago.

Combined Capital, over $3,000,000.00.

OVER THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

The largest importers of Woolens in this country. The largest manufacturers of Fine Clothes for Men and Boys in this or any other country. No Wholesale Clothing House in New York or Chicago "commences" to wholesale as many goods as this combination retail, and not one will dispute the fact.

We now offer to you at SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of Goods, as our Fire Sale disposed of all the stock on hand June 9th.

ELEGANT SUITS.

STYLES.

Four-Button Cutaway Frock, One-Button Cutaway Frock, Middle-aged Gent's Single Breasted Frock, Double-Breasted Prince Albert Frock, Double-Breasted Broadcloth Frock, Single-Breasted Sack Straight Cut, Single-Breasted Sack Slightly Cutaway, Double-Breasted Sack.

BEAUTIFUL OVERCOATS FOR EARLY FALL, ALSO HEAVY OVERCOATS.

STYLES.

Wall-st. Newmarket Frocks, Single-Breasted Street Overcoats, Double-Breasted Box Overcoats, Driving Overcoats, Long Prince Charles, Ulsters, Irish Frieze.

All these goods beautifully cut, and made entirely different from any goods sold in Chicago, and at prices very reasonable. Only UNLIMITED CAPITAL can place such goods before you at these low prices. Don't take any chances in these small account stores around us that live off of our advertising and the "INFLEWANCE" of their salesmen.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., and BROKAW BROS., of N. Y.,

COMBINED CAPITAL OVER $3,000,000.00,

FINEST CLOTHIERS OF MODERN TIMES,

CORNER MADISON AND CLARK-STS.

416 to 424 Milwaukee-av., and corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.

OPEN TILL NINE AT NIGHT.

WEBER PIANOS

are conspicuous for that durability that next to tone quality is the paramount consideration in the selection of an Instrument. Many Pianos that, when new, possess a pleasing quality of tone that defies all but the most expert investigation, prove themselves utterly worthless and unreliable when subjected to the crucial test of persistent and continued use, the tone speedily losing its freshness and assuming that wiry and unmusical quality so devoid of melodiousness and so offensive to the cultivated ear.

Indorsed by the most celebrated authorities of the musical world, and by the liberal and increasing patronage of the most cultured public, these Instruments offer the most absolute security to the purchaser.

WEBER MUSIC-HALL, Wabash-av. & Jackson-st.

TOBACCO CHEWERS

A REWARD

Of $555 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great

ZOO-ZOO

CHEWING TOBACCO

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY CONSUMER saying over 20 bars will be REWARDED. $100 to 1st, $500 to 2d, $80 to 3d, $70 to 4th, $60 to 5th, $50 to 6th, $40 to 7th, $30 to 8th, $20 to 9th, $10 to 10th, $5 to 11th. 1,000 Imported Pocket Knives worth $1 each, and 5,000 pounds ZOO-ZOO Plug Tobacco, to be given in addition, the largest number of tags returned will receive the first reward, $100 Cash, second highest, $90, and so down to a 10th plug of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New Year rewards will be distributed between December 25th and January 1st. Chew this delightful tobacco, the best ever made, save the tags and send them by mail, between December 15th and 25th, to the

WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO. MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

☞ Cut address out and paste on Envelope. This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO. ☜ Insist on having it and you will use no other.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.' GUN DEPT.

FORMAL OPENING TODAY.

108 MADISON STREET.

RUGS & CARPETS.

Our stock of RUGS *and* CARPETS, *both Oriental and American, is very full and complete, containing choicer and more desirable styles than ever before, and will be sold at the*

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

We are offering many new attractions in our FURNITURE *and* CURTAIN *departments.*

Chicago Carpet Co., Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

Lyon AND Healy

Patent Upright Pianos are conceded to be the best moderate priced Pianos in the market. Upwards of 5,000 in use in Chicago and vicinity. Indorsed by Rive-King, Sherwood, Boscovitz, Pratt, Liebling, Eddy, and other eminent artists.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company

Offers a handsome bonus for the immediate erection of a large hotel at Livingston, Montana, to accommodate tourists for the National Park. For particulars apply to A. D. EDGAR, 32 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIDS ARE INVITED

by the West Chicago Park Commissioners until Monday, Sept. 24, 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the furnishing, setting, and fitting ready for use of two heating furnaces of sufficient capacity to heat refectory buildings in Douglas and Garfield Parks.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

THOS. J. SUDDARD, Secretary, 182 and 184 West Washington-st.

Andrews Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles (Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $22 up. A. M. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for ill. Catalogue.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Millinery Department

Owing to the numerous requests of our out-of-town patrons, who have been prevented reaching the city in time to witness our display, we will continue our

MILLINERY OPENING Thursday, Friday & Saturday OF THIS WEEK.

Inspection Invited.

GENTLEMEN'S

NECKWEAR, GLOVES, AND HANDKFS.

No one in search of the latest styles should fail to inspect the almost endless variety now shown by

WILSON BROS., 113 & 115 State-st.,

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

THE POST-OFFICE.

Three Matters of Great Interest to the People Discussed by Officials.

Judge Gresham Not Willing to Express an Opinion Regarding Postal Telegraph.

He Would Prefer to Have the Subject First Brought Before the Cabinet.

A Variety of Views as to the Real Value of the New Postal-Notes.

Their Opponents Extremely Critical, and Their Advocates Almost Equally Enthusiastic.

The Relatively High Rates Charged for Transmitting Newspapers to Be Maintained.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

JUDGE GRESHAM HAS NOT YET REACHED ANY CONCLUSION ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Postmaster-General was today asked this question: "Are the recommendations of the late Postmaster-General Howe still the policy of the department?" It was a courageous question to ask, for it is a red-tape usage of Washington official life that an executive officer shall furnish no information as to his recommendations until his report has been submitted to the President. But Judge Gresham is not a victim of officialism. He is a candid, earnest, sincere man of the people. He answered: "I will tell you frankly that I have not yet reached any conclusion upon the subject. I have been engaged a part of the summer in studying this question, together with the operations of the department. The relation of the Government to the telegraph is certainly the most important question now before the department. It will have to be considered. I have been gathering all the literature upon the subject, and am amazed at the extent of it. I have been making a careful study of the reports of our Postmasters-General and of such other reports as to the working of the system in Great Britain as are accessible. I have obtained besides a great many pamphlets, arguments, speeches, and newspaper articles published in this country advocating both sides of the question. This subject, which is so comparatively new here, has a very voluminous literature. If the mass of matter which I have collected to consider had not been so great, possibly I might have come to a conclusion before, but it is a fact that I have not yet in my own mind decided what it is best to recommend for anything."

"You will find," was suggested, "that Postmasters-General Creswell and Howe took very earnest ground in favor of the Government control of the telegraph."

"Yes, Mr. Creswell made a particularly active canvass in favor of a postal telegraph. It was his aggressive position which brought out the opposition of the Western Union under the Presidency of William Orton. Mr. Creswell is a man of great intellectual vigor, and he advocates the system still with just as much earnestness as he did in his reports as Postmaster-General. He said to me only the other day that his experience in private life had fully confirmed the correctness of his views as Postmaster-General. He was more firmly convinced than ever that a postal telegraph is a matter of public necessity."

"Do you know what views the President has upon the subject?" was asked of Judge Gresham.

He replied, "I do not. I only know what his statement was in his message to Congress referring to the recommendations favorable to postal telegraph made by Judge Howe. The President had only a line or two on the subject, saying simply that as to the views of the Postmaster-General he could not give his assent."

"Do you infer from that that the President is committed against postal telegraph?"

"I cannot yet say what the President's views will be."

NOT AN ACTIVE ADVOCATE OF THE PLAN.

Judge Gresham was asked whether, if it should be found that the President was opposed to the postal telegraph, he would himself advocate the system in his report if he personally favored it. He answered that he could only say that he thought it would be better to have the views of the Cabinet and President in accord upon such an important subject if it was to be advocated at all. The impression was clearly left upon the questioner that Judge Gresham would not be an active advocate of the postal telegraph in his report if the President should oppose it, and that the entire subject might probably be considered an open one, so far as the President and himself are concerned. None of the other officials of the Post-Office have any knowledge as to the probable views of the Postmaster-General on this subject.

Judge Gresham in the course of the interview expressed the greatest hopefulness as to the general political situation. He said the Republican prospects had greatly improved within the last six months, and the Administration of President Arthur had the confidence and esteem of the people. "The President, he said, is a good business-man. He is a fine administrator. He never deceives any one. I have yet to hear the first man say that he was misled by anything the President told him. That is a great deal to say of a public man."

POSTAL-NOTES.

A VARIETY OF OPINIONS AS TO THEIR UTILITY EXPRESSED BY LEADING OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Postmaster-General, being asked as to the probable success or failure of the postal-note, said: "It is too early to decide. We have heard few complaints, except such as are in the newspapers. It never was the intention that they should be used in banks as currency. But I hear that they are used quite generally for that purpose. Probably for the use for which they were intended, as a substitute for fractional currency, they will be popular and successful when the Postmasters and the public are more familiar with them."

Dr. MacDonald, Chief of the Money-Order Division, originator of the postal-note, said: "It is too soon yet to make a prediction. The postal-note thus far is only an experiment, and I cannot say how it will be received. We have had some complaints as to the manner in which the Postmasters fill them out. Some forget to punch the proper holes, others punch a different amount from that written in the note. These complaints are of minor importance. The cause will vanish, I believe, when Postmasters are accustomed to them. The fault lies, not in the note, but with the Postmaster."

"Was it expected that the banks would refuse to receive them?"

"The banks were never expected to take them. They were not issued for banks, but

to supply the people with a convenient and cheap money-order which would permit the transmission of fractions of a dollar in a more convenient way than the regular money-order and at less cost. Still the banks in Boston, New York, and Washington have accepted them. Chicago is, so far as I know, the only city in which they have been refused by banks. But the postal-note was not designed as legal-tender. It is a modified money-order, which bankers and others are at liberty to accept or refuse, as they see fit. Many of the banks today will not receive the money-order. If they continue their refusal to receive postal-notes this will have no effect upon the system. The notes will still be used by the people who wish to transmit small amounts to pay for a newspaper, magazine, or articles of merchandise. Thus far all errors are clerical errors of the Postmaster making out the note, due either to carelessness or ignorance. They are not of such character as to lead to the belief that the system is too complicated for the average Postmaster. It is practically the same system as that adopted by the Pullman Car Company, and their conductors have no trouble. When the money-order system was inaugurated the mistakes of Postmasters were the rule rather than the exception. The order itself would call for an amount differing from that named in the advice, or some error of like character would be made. Now Postmasters are very accurate, and I believe that the postal-note system will be equally successful when once established. So far about all the reports received are through the newspapers. Some are unfavorable, others favorable. Give the note a chance. I can say more about it when it passes out of the experimental stage. There will undoubtedly be some modifications. The color was selected solely to guard against counterfeiting, and as it is impossible to reproduce the present color by photography, the objection to it is overbalanced by the greater safety. Still it is easy now to see where improvements can be introduced, and it is likely that some will be made."

Mr. Davis, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General stated that as yet it is too early to say whether the postal-note will be a popular success. "But," he added, "the fact that they are payable to bearer, and that the Government is not liable if they are lost, will not commend them as a safe means of sending money by mail. They will, perhaps, be used largely for fractional parts of a dollar, but as greenbacks or National bank notes are legal tender, and there is no trouble in changing them, I do not believe the postal-note will become popular as a substitute for them in sums of even dollars."

Another Post-office official who is not enthusiastic about the notes said: "I never saw a worse job of printing, ink, and paper. It was intended that the paper should be chemically of such a character that the notes could not be raised, but we have already received one raised from $1 to $4 with the holes filled up and new ones punched. The punching is unnecessary. The note will have to be remodeled and be prepared better in many ways. Then possibly it may fulfill the purpose of those who devised it. But at present it is a botch."

Postmaster Conger said: "Thus far we have issued 800 postal-notes from this office, and have paid about 300. I do not know whether they will be a success or not. People who come here to buy or cash them express varied opinions. There is one thing, however, that I would like to see, and that is that some means of canceling them when paid be adopted. Recently several money-orders which had been paid were found on the street near the Auditor's office. Had they been postal-notes it would have been easy to have secured a second payment, as the punches used in paying offices is generally of a kind that can be readily removed, and then nothing appears to guard against repayment. The trouble is, that whenever the Government adopts any measure designed to facilitate business relations the restrictions placed around the measures adopted are such as to entirely circumvent the original object. In the matter of money-orders, for instance, we are not allowed to use any discretion whatever. An incorrect letter in a name or the difference of a cent between the order and the advice will frequently cause great inconvenience and frequently positive distress. A suggestion has been made which I think would be an excellent idea and would greatly increase the popularity of the postal-note. It is that various cities be designated as places where postal-notes can be cashed from all receivers on the plan of the New York and other clearing-houses. If the post-offices at Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, for instance, were made depositories of this sort, so that any person having a postal-note which had been forwarded from place to place could cash it in either of those cities, it would make the notes of much more value from a commercial standpoint."

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

THE EXCESSIVE TRANSIENT RATES CHARGED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The opinions of postal officials were sought today to ascertain the cause of the excessive transient rates on newspaper relatively to letters. The answers generally were that the reason undoubtedly was that when the movement was made to reduce letter postage from three to two cents those who might be benefited by reduction in the rates on transient newspaper postage did not interest themselves to urge a corresponding reduction on newspapers. The Postmaster-General said: "There has been no increase or rates in transient newspaper postage. There has simply not been a decrease, and you can say that probably the reason why there was no decrease was that the newspapers, generally so enterprising in all things, did not manifest their usual enterprise in a matter so considerably affecting themselves, and did not urge a reduction of newspaper postage. Very possibly no one thought about it. Congress of course can only state why there was no reduction made. We simply take the law as we find it."

Another official familiar with the details of the reduction of letter postage said: all the agitation here in favor of the reduction of letter postage to two cents was by those who made a hobby of it. If transient newspaper postage was thought of at all, there was evidently no desire to have it reduced, as the reduction on letter postage would be certain to cut down the revenues of the department all they could stand."

Some other officials think that the postage on transient newspapers is not too high. Mr. Davis, for instance, who fills the chair of Third Assistant Postmaster, says that the rates of postage on transient newspapers are about as low now as they can be without provision for a very great deficiency in the postal receipts. He says that Mr. Hazen, who has charge of the financial affairs of the department, considers newspaper rates proportionately low when compared with the reduced letter postage, and in his recommendation to the President last year did not suggest a lower rate. The rate of letter postage is now 64 cents per pound, of transient newspapers eight cents per pound, newspapers to subscribers two cents per pound, outside the county of publication and within the county limits free. Mr. Davis does not think the department will recommend any reduction from these figures.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—This morning, three miles from Cheyenne, James Knight, a freighter, and two men, H. Moore and T. H. F. Wensel, slept in Knight's wagon. About day-light Moore arose, struck Knight with an ax, and knocked him senseless. He then attacked Wensel, who, after the first blow awoke and fought, taking the ax from Moore, not, however, until he had received another blow on the head. Moore then took a revolver and shot at Wensel four times. Wensel has two bullet-holes in his chest, one in the left arm, and one through the left hand. A soldier from Fort Russell out duck-shooting went to the rescue and Moore fled over the hills. Wensel's skull was fractured. A ball passed through both lungs. Knight's skull was fractured. Neither is expected to live. Moore's object was to get $30 in Wensel's pocket. Officers are in pursuit. Wensel has since died. His home was in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. Little is known of Moore.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.

MARSHALL, Mo., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Fred Smith, aged 25, the young man who it is alleged a few days since forged his brother-in-law's name to a number of checks amounting to about $700 and fled, has been heard from at Cedar Junction, Kas. Marshal Aulgin, of this city, received a telegram this morning from Cedar Junction stating that Smith had been captured aboard a train, and that he would be held, and an officer was then on his way to that place. Aulgin immediately took the next train out this evening's train for the above-named place.

For all scrofulous disorders, for syphilitic and mercurial diseases, the best remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

POLITICAL.

Rumors of Fresh Defections Among the Greenback Adherents of Butler.

The Massachusetts Executive Accused of Having Allied Himself to the Plutocracy.

A Peoria, Ill., Republican Who Is Most Decidedly Not an Arthur Man.

Secret Meeting of Wisconsin Democrats at Madison—Col. Vilas' Ambition.

Another Endeavor to Harmonize the Warring Bourbons of Hamilton County, Ohio.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DESERTIONS FROM THE BUTLER STANDARD—WENDELL PHILLIPS STILL FAITHFUL—DISGUSTED GREENBACKERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—There are rumors of important defections from the Gov. Butler standard, and Republicans are more hopeful than ever that with Congressman Robinson or Henry L. Pierce to lead them Butlerism will receive its death blow this fall. A morning paper stated that Wendell Phillips had abandoned the cause of Butler, but to reporters who called upon him today Mr. Phillips sent word from his bedroom that there was not a word of truth in the report of his change of opinion concerning Gov. Butler. To one of them who asked what he had to say, he wrote this reply: "If I prepare anything I'll hand it to you tomorrow, but it will be a denial. I have not changed my mind." In spite of Mr. Phillips' continued fidelity, it is true that the Greenbackers have been losing their admiration for Gov. Butler ever since he told them last year the Greenback party was dead. If the Greenbackers had acted in harmony with the Butler Democracy last fall a Republican Councilor and a Republican Congressman in Essex County would probably have been defeated. Mr. E. Moody Boynton, one of the oracles of the Greenback organization, has not felt very kindly towards the Governor for some time, and he has said that if he could have his favorit nominated he would this fall support the Republican ticket. He ran a campaign of his own for Congress last year against Congressman Stone and Charles A. Thompson, and he has little love now for either wing of the Democracy. Mr. Boynton believes that Gen. Butler became convinced on the defeat of Gen. Hancock three years ago that the people no longer had any chance of beating the corporations and the money kings, and then made up his mind to throw in his political fortunes with the plutocracy and corporations. Mr. Boynton points to Gov. Butler's last year's announcement that "the Greenback party was dead," and to his recent letter declining to speak at the meeting of the striking telegraph operators as evidences of his recreancy to the people's cause.

MR. BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—Mr. Blaine was called upon regarding the story published Tuesday purporting to give his views touching Butler's political future. Blaine said he rarely noticed personal paragraphs of any kind, but he would in this case say that the views attributed to him were precisely the reverse of those he held. He did not believe Butler could be reelected Governor of Massachusetts, and had the fullest confidence a Republican President would be chosen next year. The Republican party, he added, would be found far stronger in the elections of 1883 than in either 1875 or 1879.

NOT FOR ARTHUR.

A PEORIA REPUBLICAN SPEAKS HIS MIND PLAINLY.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have long been a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, and of course am a Republican, and would like to see the Republican party continued in power, believing it to be to the best interest of the country that it should remain in control. To accomplish this we must act prudently and run the best men we have for office. And as long as we do this we will stay in power. I have noticed lately that THE TRIBUNE reporters have had several conversations with E. A. Storrs with reference to the political outlook, and from these conversations we hear that Storrs is an Arthur man and think that Arthur is very popular with the party, and could be elected, etc., etc. Now let me say one word: Long before Storrs began to be quoted every one knew he was or would be an Arthur man; they are the same kind of Republicans. But let me tell you that if the Republican party wishes to be run to the dickens, it has only to permit this class of men to run it; but if we wish to succeed we must take a different course altogether. We want better advisors than these men. Storrs has not traveled all over the country. He naturally drifts around among Arthur men; they were together and for the purpose of getting up an Arthur "boom." Through this part of the country I don't believe Arthur has any following, and should he get the nomination for the Presidency in 1884 I don't believe he could carry Illinois as against any respectable Democrat. But give us such a man as Logan, Edmunds, or Blaine, or any one of a dozen other good men that we have in our party, and we will have no trouble. M. M. B.

WISCONSIN.

NURSING THE VILAS BOOM FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A number of leading Wisconsin Democrats, including Dr. W. A. Anderson, of La Crosse; John S. George, of Milwaukee; Clinton Babbitt, of Beloit; ex-Congressman Samuel D. Burchard, of Beaver Dam; N. D. Fratt, of Racine; and Col. William F. Vilas and Congressman Burr W. Jones, of Madison, are holding a secret session at the Park Hotel this evening. There was a general conversation over the champagne and cigars concerning the political situation in the country at large, and particularly in Ohio and Iowa, and the Democratic chieftains are really confident of success in the latter State, but give up the former. Col. Vilas was very enthusiastic, and expressed himself strongly in the same strain as he recently talked to a TRIBUNE reporter in Chicago. Most of the Badger chieftains favored tariff for revenue only, and were of the opinion of Vilas, that a campaign on that issue would win in 1884. Towards the close of the conference it was unanimously agreed that if the Norwegian vote could only be reached Wisconsin was good for a Democratic victory next year. The primary object of the gathering appears to have been a strengthening of the Vilas boom for the Vice-Presidency with either Tilden or McDonald to lead, the majority of the conference favoring the former. It is confidently expected that the Wisconsin delegation in the next convention is to be pledged to Col. Vilas' aspirations.

OHIO.

THE BOURBONS ENDEAVORING TO PUT UP A NEW TICKET IN HAMILTON COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Efforts are being quietly made to harmonize the Democracy of this county, but thus far with but little success. A part of the State Executive Committee is here for that purpose. They find the leaders of the two factions obstinate, but there is a class of Democrats who have not identified themselves with either faction who are ready to assist in getting up a compromise ticket. A meeting to arrange for such a movement has been held, but care was taken that it should have no publicity. The plan is to have both of the present tickets withdrawn and hold primary elections under the Baker law for choice of delegates to a third convention. In order that this plan may be made acceptable it will be necessary to provide new committees, and the manner of choosing them has not yet been suggested. John R. McLean is said to have refused to yield an inch for the sake of harmony, but his Executive Committee, for reasons best known to themselves, have appointed a sub-committee to meet with a similar committee representing the former for the purpose of consulting. The *News-Journal* favors a compromise and an entirely new ticket.

BALLENTINE'S MISSION.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Dave Ballentine, the Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee, returned today from Cincinnati, where it is said he went for the purpose of seeing if there could not be something done to stop the kicking that is now going on in that county. He could not find any one down there that could suggest any way out of the dilema in which the Democrats have placed themselves. Although he is not a politician of any great calibre he says it would be advisable to let the kickers go to ——— and do their worst, so the Democracy of Ohio can see that Ballentine cares for them only when he can use them for the advancement of his master, John Bookwalter.

Senator Pendleton arrived here tonight and called at Democratic headquarters. After a consultation with the moguls who were present belonging to the committee he went back to the hotel, and it is alleged that a secret political conference is to be held in this city shortly by John R. McLean, Senator Pendleton, Judge Geddes, Gen. Ward, John W. Bookwalter, Henry B. Payne, John Sorley, Judge Hoadly, Judge Thurman, and a few other Democrats.

B. F. MARSH.

THE EX-CONGRESSMAN'S VIEWS ON ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Ex-Congressman B. F. Marsh, of Warsaw, Ill., was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, on his way to Racine to put his two sons to school. Speaking of State politics Mr. Marsh said that there was no question but that nineteen out of every twenty Republicans in his part of the State wanted to see DICK Oglesby the next Governor. "The people are for the old man, and if they have their way I think he will be nominated. The election would follow as a matter of course, for no combination, nor any number of outside tickets, Temperance, Greenback, or anything else, could defeat him. I can tell these gentlemen who are after the next Senatorship and want the Legislature carried that they had better put him at the head of the ticket if they want a sure thing. The Legislature is nearly always a close thing in Illinois, and 10,000 majority for a State ticket need not necessarily imply a Republican Legislature. And I can tell the

JOHN SOBIESKI.

Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Deliverance of Vienna from the Turks.

Five Thousand Poles Form in Line and March Through the City.

Evening Celebrations at Central Music and North Side Turner Halls.

Speeches by Gov. Hamilton, W. J. Hynes, Congressman Finerty, Harry Rubens, and Others.

A Gathering of 200,000 People at Vienna—The Day at Cracow and Warsaw.

BEYOND THE SEA.

AT VIENNA AND POLAND.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—The Sobieski festival was continued in the Prater last night, the principal features being a grand torchlight procession and display of fireworks. It is estimated that 200,000 persons were assembled. At Cracow and Lemberg the day was celebrated with enthusiasm. The streets of both cities were thronged with visitors from all parts of Poland.

IN CHICAGO.

The 200th anniversary of the victory of King John Sobieski, the last independent ruler of Poland, over the mighty Turkish army besieging Vienna Sept. 12, 1683, was celebrated here yesterday with much rejoicing by the Polish population of the city. Religious services were held at the two Polish churches from 10 to 12 a. m. At St. Adelbert's Church, corner of Paulina and Seventeenth streets, Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, celebrated mass and the Rev. Father Hodnett delivered an address on Sobieski's life and work. Vicar-General Conway officiated at the Church of St. Stanislaus Kostka corner of Noble and Bradley streets. There was a very large attendance at both services.

THE PROCESSION.

The processional part of the program was a success, all of the distinctive Polish societies in the city, nineteen in number, turning out in regalia and with full strength, over 5,000 men and boys being in the line. The organizations met at their respective halls and marched to Market Square on West Randolph street, where a large crowd assembled to witness the formation, the Poles living in the vicinity having decorated their buildings with American and Polish flags in honor of the occasion. As usual with such affairs there was a delay, but it was a brief one—about half an hour. At half-past 3 the word was given to march, and the procession moved east on Randolph street in this order:

THE COLUMN.

Platoon of police.
Chief-Marshal, Peter Kiolbassa, and staff and Count Charles Bozenta.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, John Arkuszewski.
Band.
Knights of St. Casimir.
St. Adelbert's Society.
Sacred Heart of St. Mary's Society.
Society of St. Cyril and Methodius.
St. Joseph Society of Trinity Church.

SECOND DIVISION.

Band.
Marshal, John Danielski.
St. Stanislaus Kostka Society.
Young Men of St. Joseph Sodality.
St. Trinity Society.
Sacred Heart Society.
St. Joseph Society.
St. John the Baptist Society.
St. Cecilia Society.

THIRD DIVISION.

Band.
Marshal, Ed Dankowski.
Society Gumna Polska.
Society Kosciusko.
Society Harmonia.
Polish Literary Association.
Society of Polish Tailors.
Society of Mechanics.
Society Pulaski.
Carriages containing Mr. Zaremba and other prominent Polish citizens and their families.

LINE OF MARCH.

The route was Randolph to Fifth avenue, to Washington, to La Salle, to Monroe, to State, to Harrison, to Wabash avenue, to Lake, to State, to Chicago avenue, to Clark, to Randolph, to the Central Music-Hall. The procession was quite an attractive one, partly on account of the uniforms and regalias of those who took part in it and partly owing to the numerous bands which made the long march easier for the tramping thousands. The sidewalks were crowded all along the line, even in those sections where there are no Poles to take pride in the name of Sobieski. The various societies marched well and kept excellent order. As the head of the column reached Chicago avenue there was a brief halt, which was improved by some of them to step into the Church of the Holy Name, which was soon crowded.

The only fault to be found with the procession was that it was too large and interfered seriously with the street-cars. The North State street line was blocked for nearly two hours, and some of the West Side lines were also delayed. When the procession reached the Central Music-Hall it filled State street from Madison northward, and the many cars which move along that thoroughfare were seriously hampered in their movements. So crowded was the State and Madison crossing that it is a wonder that no one was injured by the grip-cars, which are just as apt to pay attention to an obstruction as are those drawn by horses.

AT CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The audience-room was packed full long before the time the exercises were announced to begin—8 o'clock—many of the spectators being ladies. The platform was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, and colored paper. In the centre of the organ loft was a portrait of Sobieski, on one side the Polish and on the other the American coat of arms. The railings of the galleries were embellished with red, blue, and green material interwoven, with large rosets and American and Polish flags at intervals. The effect of the whole was very pretty. On the platform among others were Judges Moran and Prendergast, John F. Bryan, Dr. Casimer Meienkt, W. J. Onahan, T. T. Gurney, Theobald Dugan, Maj. Brockway, Rudolph Brand, Chris Casselmann, H. W. Thompson, John Dunphy, William C. Seipp, H. H. Clossmin, W. Dynlewiez, Peter Kiolbassa, Thomas Brennan, Prof. Sherry, W. P. Rend, G. A. Klupp, Col. Baldwin, Prof. Tobka, Henry Dement, Judge Jameson, Col. C. S. Cameron, Judge Barnum, the Revs. Felix Zaviarkowski, Adolph Suigurski, M. Matkowski, Francis Braythoff, and K. Kozlowski, of La Salle, and Prof. W. Burka, of Lemberg, Galicia.

GOV. HAMILTON.

The immense gathering (at least 2,500) was called to order by William Le Buy, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who introduced the presiding officer, Gov. Hamilton. After greeting them in the name of the State, he said he had accepted with pleasure the invitation to be present. The world's history was filled with memorable conflicts between right and wrong, between freedom and oppression, between tyranny and liberty. There had been times when the wrong seemed to triumph and when the light of truth seemed to have been extinguished—when the rights of man seemed to be trampled under foot. They celebrated one of the great turning-points in the tide of the progress of the human race. The victory of Sobieski broke Islam's onward march and gave new hopes and new zeal to Christianity, which had advanced ever since. Though their distinct nationality had not in the crash and ruin and wreck of empires been maintained, their character and manhood as lovers of human right stood out before the eyes of the nations of the world. [Applause.] They should distinguish themselves in devotion to this grand Republic as their forefathers had in the cause of humanity and Christianity in Europe. [Applause.] Here nationality should be forgotten, and all—Poles, Germans, Irish—unite to establish one grand, distinctive, loyal, patriotic, liberty-loving American citizenship. [Applause.]

A dispatch was read from the President of the ... at Milwaukee, sending a greeting with the sentiment, "God save Poland." [Applause.]

The National hymn was sung by the St. Cecelia Society.

W. J. HYNES.

W. J. Hynes, the next speaker, said that from the victory of Sobieski before the walls of Vienna dated the permanent subsidence of the power of the Ottoman in the world, and the flash of his sabre, illumined as it was by such marvelous success, was, like the rainbow promise, assurance that there would be no repetition of the catastrophe. What Charles Martel had done for the world 1,000 years before, Sobieski did 200 years ago. [Applause.] No man in history had accomplished so much in one battle against such disadvantages; no man by the prowess of his sword had done more for the human family. Sobieski didn't look for gratitude from the world; nor did Poland—the proudest and noblest of them all, which had been the prey of the robber nations of the Continent. Neither he nor his country had ever been the aggressor, but were ever ready to draw the sword in defense of others as well as of themselves. The national sentiment at home was stifled, but only like a volcano, waiting God's good time to burst forth and pour its lava upon the robbers who had stripped her. Not far from today Austria, Germany, and Russia would realize the mistake they had made in dividing Poland. [Applause.] The dismemberment and destruction were not because of her aggressions upon other nations, not because necessary in the interest of human progress, but confessedly because Poland was the pioneer in human progress and becoming dangerous to the autocracy of Russia and the monarchy of Prussia. If the Poles kept their faith there would be in the future a Poland free and independent—the defender of Christian civilization and the enemy of tyrants on every side. [Cheers.]

After music by Rosenbecker's band, a choir of little girls sang, and were recalled. Then John Barzynski, of Nebraska, delivered a long historical address—so long that half the people got tired and left the hall. He was applauded whenever he took a drink of water, and was finally suppressed.

CONGRESSMAN FINERTY.

The Hon. John F. Finerty, the next speaker, said he had come more to express his individual sympathy with the history and glory of Poland than to make a speech. He referred to the deeds of Polish heroes in America [applause], and to the bravery of Polish soldiers everywhere. He believed that a people so gifted, so gallant, with such a history behind them, could not be eternally suppressed; that history hereafter would have to record that the soul of Poland was not dead, that the White Eagle had not been eternally stricken down, that again she arose and banded for her liberty with the sympathy of all true men and raised the heroic shout that had so often daunted the heart of the Russian tyrant, "There is hope for Poland while in Poland there is a life to lose." [Applause.] He almost regretted that the Turks were beaten by Sobieski, for Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England had been greater foes to the liberty, the prosperity, and the dignity of the people of Europe than any Turk that ever crossed the Danube from Asia Minor. [Applause.] Only one lesson was to be learned from Polish history—a lesson they would appreciate, and that he and his countrymen appreciated: No nation should ever call in a foreigner to arbitrate. [Applause.] He expressed the hope that some day both Poland and Ireland would make their own laws free from foreign tyrants, and guide their own destinies without the dictation of foreign masters. [Applause.]

Addresses in Polish were made by Max Kucera and Count Bozenta Chlapowski, the exercises ending with a song, "Poland Is Not Lost," by the St. Cecelia Society.

THE NORTH SIDE CELEBRATION.

The German-Austrian celebration of the bicentennial of the victory of Christendom over the Crescent before the gates of Vienna took place last night at North Side Turner-Hall. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. About 9 o'clock Mr. Hans Balatka opened the celebration by introducing Mr. Harry Rubens as the orator of the occasion. His oration was short and to the point, giving a short history of the memorable event, showing its bearing on the march of human progress and pointing out its close relation to the struggle at present going on in the Austrian Empire between the Hungarians and the Germans. The German-Austrians, he claimed, were and would be Germans, and the audience echoed this sentiment by loud applause.

Then came a series of four tableaus connected by a descriptive text, spoken by Miss Ida von Trautmann, a popular German-American actress. The text treated of the history of the siege of Vienna by the Turks and of the glorious victory won by the Cross over the Crescent by John Sobieski Sept. 12, 1683. The tableau showed, first, the camp of the Mussulmans; secondly, life in Vienna during the siege and a Turkish assault; thirdly, the battle before the gates of Vienna; and lastly the thankful multitudes of Viennese after the battle. All the tableaux were arranged with consummate artistic taste, and so was the music arranged for the occasion by Mr. Hans Balatka. It is really doubtful if there were ever better living pictures offered in Chicago than were witnessed last night at North Side Turner-Hall. The hall itself was filled with pictures recalling the siege, and with people anxious to celebrate the day. After the performances were over a ball and supper were given and general "Gemüthlichkeit" prevailed.

ELSEWHERE.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12.—The 200th anniversary of the rescue of Vienna was celebrated tonight by the Polish Union of this city. Count Peter Woodzicki spoke in Polish. A telegram of greeting was received from the Polish Union at Milwaukee.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—About 400 Polish-born citizens of New York and New Jersey celebrated the bi-centennial of the liberation of Vienna by attending high mass today at St. Stanislaus Church.

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The celebration tonight by the Polish-Americans of this city of the 200th anniversary of Sobieski's victory over the Turks at Vienna was one of the largest and most imposing public demonstrations ever known here. The procession was made up of two divisions, one from the South Side and one from the East Side, the two meeting and joining at Marketsquare. The parade was headed by the Kosciusko Guards in full-dress uniform, and was made up of the uniformed civic societies of the city, and a long line of carriages conveying the orators of the evening, invited guests, and singers.

VACANT BISHOPRICS.

Speculations Concerning the Chances of Various Candidates for Episcopal Honors.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Cincinnati Methodist Conference has started speculation as to whom the next general conference will make Bishops. Since the meeting of the last general conference three Bishops have died. They were Bishops Scott, Haven, and Peck. Bishop Simpson is in such feeble health that he will probably be retired, and four new Bishops will have to be elected. Several names have been mentioned as likely to be considered by the conference which are received with favor here. They are the Rev. W. X. Ninde, D.D., of the Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., of the missionary society; Charles N. Simms, Chancellor of the university at Utica; the Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., President of Ohio Wesleyan College, and the Rev. J. M. Walden, D. D., of the Western Book Concern. Some of these names were placed in nomination at the meeting of the last general conference, and the Rev. Dr. Walden received nearly enough votes to elect. He will be one of the strong candidates before the coming conference. His worst drawback is that John W. Dalton, one of the delegates who will represent his own conference, will not support him, and the solid support of his home delegation is considered important to a candidate. The election of the Rev. Dr. Ninde is considered assured.

DISTRIBUTION OF A LARGE ESTATE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.—The estate of Daniel Wadsworth, held in trust since his death in 1848, has been distributed to the heirs. The amount of the estate at the time of his death was $233,000, the largest in the city at that time. Over $135,000 have been paid in annuities. The amount now distributed is $786,000. Among the heirs are Maj. Gen. Terry, the wife of Col. Closson, U. S. A., and the wife of Capt. E. Sull. The estate was to be held in trust during the lives of the testator's nephew and niece, of whom Mrs. Dr. Bacon was the last, dying in 1882. Daniel Wadsworth was the son of Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, Commissary General in the Revolutionary army. His successor in that office was Ephriam Blaine, grandfather of James G. Blaine.

CROP NEWS.

Late Frosts in the Great Corn Belt Damaged the Crop 5 to 15 Per Cent.

The Increased Acreage, However, Will Make the Yield Nearly Equal to Last Year.

It Is Estimated by the Agricultural Department at Washington at 1,600,000,000 Bushels.

An Exhaustive Review of the Corn Crop in Iowa—Dispatches from Other States.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU.

ESTIMATES OF FROST DAMAGE TO COME.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Additional telegraphic reports from State Agents of the Agricultural Department were received today from Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Dakota. They show that the frosts since the 1st inst. have damaged the corn crop in those States from 5 to 15 per cent, the greatest injury having occurred in Ohio. Notwithstanding this the statistican of the department says that the two and a half million acres increase over last year's planting will probably keep the total yield from falling below 1,600,000,000 bushels. The total for last year was 1,625,000,000 bushels, so the decrease will not, he says, be serious enough to cause a short supply.

IOWA.

REPORTS GATHERED AT KEOKUK.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Circulars were sent out for a crop report. The report I think valuable, as it shows as follows:

1. Comparative acreage.
2. That corn pretty generally was in good shape for a fair yield.
3. Frost damaged it at some points.
4. Early corn requires to Sept. 20 to get out of the way of frost; late requires to Oct. 1. A little is safe now.
5. Nebraska and Kansas seed planted. Crop backward but fine. Frost will catch it.

The reports are as follows:

Woodbury County—Increased acreage over last year of 20 per cent. Frost, it is feared, has damaged the late planted corn in low ground quite seriously. The corn up to this time has been perfectly green, ears and all; the slight frosts heretofore having no effect upon it or other vegetation to speak of. It has improved most remarkably in the last two weeks. One thing is certain, the crop is in no condition to stand a severe frost. The condition of the crop is unusually fine, barring the fact that it is so late. The prospect was never finer, if not injured by the frost, promising a yield all the way from thirty-five to seventy-five bushels to the acre. There is generally a good stand—well set and the ears well filled—of the earlier growth, or earliest planted, but all judges unite in saying that at least two weeks of favorable corn weather is required to insure a good crop.

Tama County—Farmers of this county nearly all planted corn from Nebraska seed, consequently the prospect is discouraging. Acreage in 1882, 120,000; 1883, 160,000; present condition, 60 per cent; probable average yield, thirty bushels per acre. No less than forty days will place it beyond danger by frost, except about one-sixth, which may be native seed.

Cerro Gordo County—Acreage is largely in excess of last year. Corn is well eared, and where it is a full stand there is a fair prospect for from forty to fifty bushels per acre. Fully two weeks' time is required to place the crop beyond danger from frost. There has been considerable seed from Nebraska planted in this vicinity, and that will require three or four weeks yet to mature. Damage by frost of 8th not fully developed.

Grundy County—Corn acreage 20 per cent greater than last year. A good deal of corn is getting quite hard, but where the seed came from Nebraska the corn is very late, and it is thought it cannot get ripe. We had a heavy frost, but the corn does not show its effects near as much as it was thought it would. The probable yield it is hard to make an estimate of at present. If it is not hurt by the frost we have already had and we don't get any more soon, say for three weeks, there will be a big corn crop.

Winneshiek County—Acreage of corn as compared with 1882, about one-third more this year. Corn is backward—just in the milk. The yield per acre would be about forty bushels if it could mature. Think it will require three weeks' favorable weather to mature the crop. Had quite a severe frost, but can't see that it has injured the corn any.

Hardin County—Number of acres 1882, 120,000; 1883, 150,000. Present condition of crop good, and average yield per acre forty bushels. Should there be no hard frost for twenty days corn will be, comparatively speaking, safe. Seed-corn being scarce last spring, and much of what farmers had failed to grow, many had to plant Kansas and Nebraska seed, which in most cases will prove a failure. Those who planted the small yellow corn raised in the northern part of Nebraska will be all right, as that is now ahead of our Hardin County seed-corn. The prospect is not good for the crop.

Jefferson County—The acreage of corn in the county is about the same as last year. The present condition is fair; the yield per acre will be about twenty bushels. Well nigh a month will yet be required to place the crop beyond the reach of frost. From present appearances this county will place no corn on the market. Pigs did well this summer, and if they are fatted off this fall in this county, corn will have to be imported.

Louisa County—Acreage of corn about the same as last year. The crop has been badly injured by drouth. Probable yield twenty-five bushels per acre. Five weeks required to put the crop beyond a possibility of damage by frost.

Lucas County—This report is based on 100 for comparison:

Acreage of corn as compared with last year, 90.
Present condition of crop, compared with average for last five years, 65.
Probable yield in bushels per acre, 18.
Time required to place crop beyond damage by frost, 25 days.

We labored under the damaging influence of poor seed to start on, followed by some seventy days of intense wet, necessitating a pretty general replant and cultivation in mud, resulting in abundance of weeds and a baked and crusty condition of soil. Since the latter part of July we have not had enough rain to develop our partial stand, which, with the cool nights, have conspired to give us but a fragment of a crop. An occasional field exhibits considerable corn broken off at the roots and lying prostrate from causes as yet undiscovered.

Page County—Acreage probably 10 per cent greater than last year. Present condition 20 to 25 per cent poorer than last year. Probable yield, if not materially damaged by frosts, twenty-five bushels per acre for whole area. One-half will probably be out of the way of frost by the 20th of September. Much of the remainder will not mature before October. The nights are so cold that the late planted corn is progressing very slowly. Not a great deal of Kansas seed planted in this county. Some old corn still in farmers' hands, but the most of it will be wanted for local consumption. Not much in cribs at railway stations. The ground is very dry, but it is pretty late for rain to do any good.

Clinton County—Acreage of corn about the same as last year. About one-half the seed planted in this county was brought from Kansas, and that is very backward; kernels just forming. The other half is native seed and more forward, but no dry husks visible. If frost holds off two weeks it will be good for twenty-five bushels to the acre, or about half a crop.

Webster County—Figures 100 as a basis on corn crop. Acreage as compared with last year, 125; present condition, 100; probable yield per acre, thirty bushels, if frost holds off until the 20th; if until Oct. 1 the yield will be thirty-five bushels. Seed that was shipped in is a damage to the crop.

Poweshiek County—Acreage of corn as compared with 1882: About 10 per cent more planted, but on account of wet in May and June the shrinkage is about 25 per cent; so the average is some less than last year.

The present condition is fully equal to last year at this time; yield doubtful; a frost now would ruin the crop. Thirty days needed to make forty bushels per acre. Corn crop in this county last year did not average thirty bushels per acre.

The growth of stalk is greater this year.

Marion County—Increase acreage of corn, 20 per cent. On dry rolling lands; good flat lands weedy and drowned out with early rains native or home-raised seed planted early will be out of the way of frost in fifteen days. Kansas and Nebraska seed has a large growth of stalk, and will probably be late and take all the month to ripen. The average yield will probably be thirty to forty bushels per acre.

Ringgold County—Comparison of corn crop with condition same time last year: Acreage 110 per cent, condition 120, probable yield twenty bushels on an average; beyond danger from frost in forty days. The corn in south part of the county is much better than in north part. We have some pieces as good as ever was raised in this county. All early-planted corn where it got a good stand and did not plant too deep and well attended is good.

Buchanan County—First there was 10 per cent larger acreage of corn planted than last year; condition of crop a good stand, and if frost holds off fifteen days longer the crop growing from home seed will be all right, and the yield will average fifty bushels per acre. The increase in acreage over last year will offset the acreage of foreign seed planted; consequently there will be a full average crop; a great many acres now out of the way of frost.

Wapello County—Acreage of corn about an eighth less than last year, but condition good. Probable yield will be 40 bushels per acre. It will take three weeks to put it out of the way of frost, for it is very green as yet. Oats about 35 bushels per acre. Hay about 2½ tons per acre.

Butler County—Acreage of corn 25 per cent increase. Present condition late for the season. Safe from frost by the 20th of September. Crop mixed with Southern seed is of good color and rank growth. The native seed is best. It will require a very late fall to make a crop, and, taking the outlook all around, it cannot make a full crop, and there is danger of frost at any time.

Fremont County—Acreage of corn about the same as last year. Present condition bad. Probable yield per acre, twenty bushels. Twenty days to put beyond frost. Our corn was late and was badly used up by the storm of July 13. Some townships have nothing left.

Humboldt County—The corn crop of our county is immense, and if we get two weeks without frost and favorable weather we will have on an average through the county fifty or sixty bushels per acre. Wheat and oats are the best we have had for years. There has not been thrashing enough done to get the average per acre of wheat and oats. Wheat, twenty bushels per acre and oats from sixty to seventy.

Fayette County—Acreage of corn just about the same as last year. Home seed is in better shape than one year ago, but the Nebraska seed planting is a failure. Only good for fodder, some early home seed now glazed; three weeks of good weather would put all except Southern corn beyond frost with a fourth larger yield than last year.

Lee County—Usual acreage of corn. Condition good, but ears in the milk and frost would ruin the crop. Prospect from a half to two-thirds of a crop. Light frost last two nights but no damage to crop. Will require two weeks to place crop beyond damage by frost.

Howard County—Acreage of corn about the same as last year; a good stand and rank growth but late; if frosts hold off long enough will yield from forty to sixty bushels per acre. Home-grown seed will be safe with two weeks more of present weather. About one-third of the corn is planted with Nebraska seed, and will not mature unless we have an extraordinary fall, as some fields are just earing out. There are a great many pieces which are far enough along to do for seed, but from the present outlook there will be a good deal of soft corn.

Muscatine County—Acreage of corn as compared with last year 5 per cent above. Present condition about on an average with this time last year. The stand is not as good as last year, but it did not as last year suffer from wet weather. The drouth affected it a little. The probable yield will be forty bushels per acre. The time required to place it beyond danger from frost about thirty days.

Mills County—Corn in this county makes rather a poor showing. Average as compared with last year 80 per cent. Time to put beyond frost three weeks. Present condition late. Yield in bushels per acre forty. The cold and wet in the early part of the season made corn late and totally ruined hundreds of acres, and the hail has almost cleaned out two townships.

Boone County—Acreage of corn as compared with last year increase of 5 per cent. Present condition over average, or 100 per cent. Probable yield, forty-five bushels. The corn planted between the 1st and 20th of May will be out of the way of frost within ten days if the weather is dry. Corn planted later than the 20th will not be sufficiently ripe to escape injury from a heavy frost before the 25th. The prospect for a far better quality as compared with last year's crop is good.

Winnebago County—Acreage of corn the same as last year. Ears one-third larger than last year. If the corn should ripen would yield one-third more. Our native corn will mature by the 18th of September. There is considerable Nebraska corn planted here that will be ripe if frost does not come Jan. 1, 1884.

Franklin County—The corn crop is 10 per cent larger than last year at least. Many planted Kansas and Nebraska seed, and it is a little late. Three weeks more good weather without frost will make us a good crop. I think the crop will yield from forty to fifty bushels per acre.

Clayton County—Average acreage of corn as compared with last year about the same. Present condition satisfactory, but backward. Probable yield thirty bushels per acre. Time required to mature, two to four weeks. Fair crop if it matures.

Taylor County—Corn is spotted. About the usual acreage planted, but fully 20 per cent was drowned out. It bids fair to yield thirty-five bushels per acre. Two weeks will put most of it out of danger of frost.

Delaware County—Corn is somewhat late, and a heavy frost in the next ten days would do some damage, but if the frost stays off until the 20th the corn crop will be above an average. The acreage is 5 per cent larger than any previous year and condition 50 per cent better than last year. Oats are very sound and heavy, and the dry weather of the latter part of August and fore part of September has been very favorable for stacking and thrashing. Late-cut hay is being got in in splendid condition. There is not enough wheat sown here to report on. The apple crop is almost an entire failure. Potatoes that were planted early are good; late potatoes were hurt some by dry weather.

Allamakee County—"In representing condition for comparison 100 will be the basis." Acreage as compared with last year, 110; present condition and probable yield in bushels per acre, 50; time required to place crop beyond damage by frost, "by favorable weather," three weeks from date. It was too dry in August for corn to make it an average, and now it's too cold; frost last three nights; ice was found on water this morning. "In short," corn is a failure this year in this section, and no old corn on hand.

Tama County—Frost of the 9th has materially injured corn crop. Fifty per cent is a high estimate for yield. So far as can be ascertained, adjoining counties equally as bad.

Scott County—Acreage of corn 7 per cent larger than 1882. Present condition very unfavorable; twenty-five bushels per acre of very poor corn is the most that can be expected. Two weeks is required at least to place one-half of crop beyond damage by frost. The balance will without doubt be a failure for cribbing. The cause of failure to mature is found to be in the use of seed brought from abroad—mainly from Kansas. Fully one-half of the seed used was of this kind, and it needs a longer season for maturing than we have here. Seed of our own raising, and planted about the usual time, gives a fair promise of yield and quality the same as 1882, yet not an average crop.

Monona County—It is utterly impossible for us to make anything more than a guess on our corn crop. Sept. 1 the prospect was for 62½-100 of an average crop, but crop still needs time to mature. Quite a frost the morning of the 8th, and it is still cold. Warm weather till Oct. 1 would give us 75-100 of an average crop. A killing frost now would reduce it to 40-100. In 1882, corn Sept. 1, 75-100; Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 80-100; and yield about thirty-five bushels. Ten days of warm weather would make a good deal of fair corn in Monona County.

Van Buren County—Average of corn as compared with last year will be about one-third better, or in other words, there will be about thirty bushels to the acre this year (if it matures) to twenty last year. The corn crop is in a critical condition. The nights very cold, with considerable frost night of 8th that did some damage on low land. It will take three weeks to put it out of way of frost. Oats yielding about thirty bushels per acre. Wheat, fall, about twelve. Hay one of the largest for years. Potatoes good.

Pottawattamie County—The acreage planted to corn last spring was nearly 210,000 acres, an increase of 10 per cent over that of 1882. The present condition of the crop is not very favorable. The 6th of August a terrible hail-storm passed over a portion of this county and wholly ruined the crop in nearly two townships. What the hail left will not any more than pay for husking. Kansas and Nebraska seed has not done well at all, and the probable yield will not be more than thirty bushels on say, 200,000 acres, and may fall below these figures, and it will require warm weather through this month for the crop to do even that. The present outlook for the farmer in this county is not very encouraging.

Harrison County—Acreage of corn as compared with last year, an increase of 20 per cent; condition, thirty days late; with good weather for thirty days will give an average of thirty bushels to the acre. A frost before that time will cut off half. Having very cold weather and a little frost, not enough to damage corn yet. Corn is very uneven; 20 per cent is out the way of frost now, the balance will require thirty days' good weather.

Keokuk County—Taking 100 as a basis for last year the acreage of corn this year is about 110. Probable average yield per acre, about thirty bushels. Probable time required to mature beyond the reach of frost, three weeks. Owing to dry weather corn is not filling very fast, but otherwise is in fair condition.

Osceola County—The acreage of corn is three times as much as last year. Condition at present good for forty bushels per acre except where the Nebraska seed was used: this will be at least one-tenth of the whole crop, and cannot possibly mature. Two weeks will put most of the corn out of danger of frost. Three weeks will mature all where native seed corn was planted. Fields generally clean. Has been raining most of the time for four weeks past. Dry now, with prospect of continuing so. A wet spring delayed planting at least ten days this year. Men from Grundy and Washington Counties, this State, and from Lee, Winnebago, and even Champaign Counties, Illinois, say our corn is as far advanced as theirs. These gentlemen have just been over the county this week.

Blackhawk County—Acreage of corn compared with 1882 25 per cent larger. Condition and prospect for a good yield was fair until a few days ago, when frost damaged the crop very much. There was a light frost the night of the 7th, and a heavy frost the following night. Had the corn matured before frost the probable yield would have been from forty to fifty bushels per acre, but the damage by frost will reduce the yield thirty or thirty-five bushels per acre, and a large portion of it will not mature. The time required to place the crop beyond damage by frost would have been from three to four weeks' good weather. The month of August was rather dry weather, but too cool to make corn very fast. Very little old corn in the country, so there will be but very little to ship. Oats a good average crop. Wheat a good crop, but very little raised. Potatoes a good crop.

Clay County—The corn question in Clay County is easily solved and quickly summed up. Frost of the night of Sept. 7 ripened off the entire crop at a blow.

The acreage is about the same as last year, perhaps a trifle less. Corn is the staple crop; last year being a poor corn year throughout this State, we were at a loss where to secure good seed-corn; procured seed-corn largely from Nebraska, and as a result have large fields of corn with stalks ten to twelve feet high and just in the milk. The frost has ruined it. It will do for immediate use feed to stock, but none of that corn will do to crib. As to amount of early corn planted think it will be safe to say that cannot hope to realize more than one-fourth of a crop. From an acreage of, say 300 acres, in this immediate neighborhood not more than forty or fifty acres is dented, and none entirely out of the way of frost. Last year the first frost came Sept. 17, and some seasons have no frost during the month of September. Residents here for twelve years have never seen a failure of corn from frost until last season. Had the corn matured should have had a large yield, as it is well eared—say from forty to sixty bushels shelled corn per acre. As it is, it is a conundrum. There is a heavy yield of oats, and quite a large acreage. Oats will yield from sixty to eighty bushels per acre of good quality. It would have required from two to three weeks' time to have placed the Nebraska corn out of reach of frost.

Marion County—Acreage in corn 10 per cent more than last year. Probable yield forty bushels per acre. Two weeks of good weather will mature early and four for late corn. There is more old corn on hands at present than last year. Corresponding season of 1882 many farmers were buying to keep their stock. Among some class this season there has been scarcely any demand. None doubt having a good supply, at least, this year.

Montgomery County—Acreage of corn 10 per cent greater than in 1882. Acreage last year, 97,200 acres; this year, 108,000. Present condition and probable yield not to exceed 50 per cent, in bushels 20; three weeks to put beyond frost and if the weather continues cold the crop cannot ripen. The season has been cold and there have been frosts in every month this summer, two during this month severe enough to show effect on corn and there can be but little No. 2 corn. In representing the condition of crop 100 is the basis, 100 meaning an average crop.

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The weather has cleared off fine and warm, and our people are again hopeful. The frost Friday night was followed by a sharper one Saturday night. But it is thought neither was severe enough to injure much corn that would have amounted to anything if it had not come. The corn leaves are killed and drying up, but the stalk and ear are all right. Our crop will not be so immense as we hoped, but is still good for an average yield if ten days' or two weeks' good weather can be had. The oat crop is large and all safe, and plenty of good hay.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

WEST UNION, Ia., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Saturday night frost, while a severe one, has not done the damage to corn that was at first anticipated. Very little of the crop was beyond danger. Some pieces on the low bottom lands are totally destroyed, but most of the upland crop, while considerably damaged, may yet with two or three weeks of good warm weather make good marketable corn. At least, in this county (Fayette) we expect half a crop. No inconvenience to home consumption can ensue, as we have a large oat crop, larger than ever before, and all well harvested, and a great part already thrashed.

ILLINOIS.

PIKE COUNTY.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—After considerable inquiry I am able to say that farmers in this locality do not consider the late frosts have damaged the corn at all. Some think it beneficial, by stopping the superfluous growth and hastening the maturity. There is a little old corn still held in small lots and sold to feeders at 50 cents. The extra hay crop will prevent the cutting of corn for fodder in many cases. There has been only 2.17 inches of rainfall since Aug. 1. Most all the wheat ground is prepared for seeding, and about the usual area can be calculated on.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

MACOMB, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—During the day your correspondent has talked with practical farmers from different portions of McDonough County, and all claim that the frost of last Friday night did not injure the corn crop. Some say it was a blessing, retarding the growth and thus hastening its maturity.

LOGAN COUNTY.

ATLANTA, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The cold spell for the last four days, with light frosts, has not done any damage to the corn crop in this section of the State, although the farmers were badly frightened. In fact, a majority of them claim it will hasten the ripening. A large majority of the seed planted was from Nebraska and Kansas. The Nebraska corn is about three weeks in advance of the Kansas, and unless the damaging frosts hold off for about four or five weeks a great deal of the crop will be nipped.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

EL PASO, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding first reports, the recent cold snap has been more or less disastrous to the corn crop in this locality. The warm weather of the last two days has developed the bad effect of the cold weather very noticeably. On high land the damage is slighter, but on the low grounds and river-bottom lands the corn is killed.

WILL COUNTY.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The weather has moderated considerably, and reports from various sections of the country show that the light frost did not do any general damage. Corn on lowlands and along the river banks only is touched.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has only the old story to report. The drouth continues, the dust increases, and the supply of water is diminishing. The weather has been cool for several days and we have had a few light frosts, but no damage has been sustained. The fear now is that an early frost may kill vegetation, and there may be danger of fire unless we can have rain. The general outlook resembles that of 1871, but we hope we may have rain soon.

WISCONSIN.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

COLUMBUS, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Our dispatch touching the damage done to corn in this region by the frost last Saturday and Sunday nights has been delayed until its extent should be ascertained. Reports from all sections show that the injury is widespread, and that the crop of corn will be about a total loss. It was planted very late in the season, and being far from ripe the severe frosts have destroyed the moisture necessary to fill out the ear. The farmers are despondent, and are not slow to criticise these chilling frosts of the elements. The wheat is yielding a fair crop, averaging twenty bushels to the acre. Barley proves to be somewhat lighter in quantity than in 1882, but is considered of superior quality.

THE SOUTH.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Reports received from different parts of the State this afternoon represent the cotton crop as being injured by the continued dry weather. In some counties scarcely half a crop will be made. Southern Arkansas is suffering severely from the drouth. The hot weather does not affect the corn crop very materially, it being matured in most localities. There is no indication of either rain or frost.

A THIEF SHOT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Jack Murphy and John Sullivan, notorious local characters, resisted arrest this evening, after snatching a pocketbook from Columbus Kirkaham, of Covington, Fountain County, Ind., and Murphy was shot while running by Policeman Bradley Connett, who had been disarmed of his mace and badly used in the encounter. The bullet entered Murphy's left hip, making a dangerous wound, and his death from lockjaw is imminent. He has been implicated in several robberies and has given the police much trouble. The shooting is considered justifiable. Sullivan was not captured.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Arrived, the Pavonia and Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Phoenician, from Montreal; Scandinavian, from Boston; Chancellor, from New Orleans, and Salier, Ethiopia, Silesia, and Wisconsin, from New York, have arrived out.

LIZARD POINT, Sept. 12.—Passed, the Belgenland, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 12.—Arrived, the Italy, from New York.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

Charles Wasserman, a German, 61 years old, married, and living at No. 1105 West Chicago avenue, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself in a barn in the rear of his house. He was found by his wife while his body was still warm. Family troubles and the fact that he was a cripple are the supposed causes for the act. He leaves a wife and four children.

INDUSTRIAL.

A Conference Between the Owners and Workmen of the South Chicago Mills.

Probability that the Mills Will Resume at Former Prices in Two Weeks.

Continuation of John Roach's Testimony Before the Senate Labor Committee.

Demands of the State Convention of Tennessee Farmers in Session at Nashville.

IRON AND STEEL.

SOUTH CHICAGO ROLLING-MILLS.

A committee of workmen appointed by the men on a strike at the South Chicago Rolling-Mills waited on President Potter yesterday morning for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a conference between the company and its employés relative to the matters in dispute. The consultation was stated to be a mere preliminary inquiry as to the feeling of the company in the matter, no proposals being made by the committee and none of the matters in dispute being referred to. After a short deliberation it was agreed that a conference should be held Saturday evening next between the heads of the departments as representing the company and a committee of workmen specially appointed for the purpose.

President Potter and Superintendent Parkes were both called on by a TRIBUNE reporter, but were exceedingly unwilling to make any communication to the press except that already given. Mr. Potter, however, said that there was no difficulty, either present or anticipated, with the workmen employed at the North Side Rolling-Mills. He also denied the statement or rumor that the company had sent to St. Louis or elsewhere in search of workmen.

A reporter who went to South Chicago and talked with many men obtained the following particulars regarding the conference:

A committee of six of the men, three from the converting department, and three from the rail department, William James, James Brown, John Mayhew, Jesse Slick, Thomas Walker, and Thomas Donnelly, called upon President O. W. Potter at his office in the city yesterday morning. The committee was invested with authority to settle the difficulty on whatever terms they saw fit. The committee made a verbal proposition, which they refuse at present to divulge, and asked how soon the mills would start up provided the difficulty were settled. Mr. Potter said in reply to the latter question that he could not tell without consulting Mr. Kreit, the draughtsman. No definit answer was made to the proposition to go to work. After an informal discussion, in which Mr. Potter made some remarks as to the injury which the strike had caused both the men and the company, arrangements were made for a further interview Saturday. The committee will be increased that day by the foremen of the rail-mill and of the converting department, Thomas Jewell and Thomas Crowe respectively. At that interview something definit will be settled both as to the basis of wages and the time of resumption of work. The change to the tonnage basis, which has been the point of difference heretofore, was not brought up. The men say that the terms submitted by them were in the nature of a compromise. Mr. Potter treated them cordially and expressed a belief that their relations would be pleasant when work was resumed. The settlement when made will be for the remainder of the year.

It is believed about town by those in position to know the most about the matter that the committee proposed to go to work at the old figures without any conditions whatever. Should the difficulty be settled Saturday resumption of work would not be probable inside of two weeks as the mills are not yet in shape, the repairs being still incomplete. The general feeling is that the mills will resume operations in about two weeks at the old wages. There is an impression that the removal of the charge of the strike from the hands of the Amalgamated Association to that of the men themselves, shows that that body did not care to longer back it up, and hence the action of the men. Many of the men, especially the young, unmarried ones, have left South Chicago, but it is thought that there will be little difficulty in obtaining a full force when work is resumed.

WESTERN NAIL ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—There was an important and protracted meeting of the Western Nail Association here today. The proceedings were secret, but it can be stated reliably that the question of a further suspension of operation was discussed at length and decided in the negative on account of the pressing demand and small stocks on hand. A proposition to advance the card rate was also considered at length, some of the members favoring and others opposing the measure. Finally it was decided to let the rate remain as at present until the next meeting, when the subject will come up again. A communication was received from England in regard to the rates for cutting nails in that country. It is intimated an attempt will soon be made to force a reduction of wages, and that this was one of the topics discussed at today's meeting.

A STRIKE SETTLED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—The strike at the Manchester Iron and Steel Works has been settled by the company reinstating Superintendent Kloman. The men resumed work today.

AMOSKEAG MILLS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—On account of the extreme low water a portion of the Amoskeag Mills have shut down. About 4,000 operatives are temporarily idle. Other mills will run probably full time.

SENATE INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN ROACH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—John Roach, the shipbuilder, resumed his testimony this morning before the Senators of the Education and Labor Committee. He wished to correct some misapprehensions which seemed to exist in the minds of the public regarding his previous testimony. He denied emphatically that he testified that ships could be built as cheaply in this country as in England. He said materials were as cheap here as in England, but the cost of labor is greater, which increased the cost of building. Roach believed in the protection of labor in order to develop the property resources of the country. Without protection no person would have an opportunity of developing his genius unless those industries existed in which his talents could be exercised. He claimed that without protection no industries except farming and mining could be carried on. In the case of three commodities—cotton and woolen goods and iron—the average value of yearly importation for the last ten years was $1,178,000,000. These facts Roach considered a dangerous sign, especially as they existed under the present tariff laws.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

In the afternoon Mr. Roach gave the committee further enlightenment on the question of free ships. At the present time Great Britain had $1,000,000,000 invested in the shipping business; it was her most profitable industry. Ten years ago England had 142,000 men engaged in sailing the merchant service and 8,700 in steam merchant vessels. Today there were 104,000 men in her sailing service and 166,000 in her steam service. Last year the earnings of this immense merchant fleet were $400,000,000. This enormous stride of the British people was accomplished at the expense of this country. The interests of the workingmen were neglected by those who ought to guard them. This, in Mr. Roach's opinion, was the secret of the decrease of the American shipping.

LABOR AND LAND.

On the question of hours of labor, Mr. Roach believed that if the eight-hour system was established by the Government it would be necessary to increase the protective tariff in order to counteract the influence of the increased cost of production. Getting down to bottom facts, Roach said the only way of benefiting the condition of labor in general was to give it a chance at the land. If the Government would give 150 acres of land to every man who would go West and cultivate it himself, there would be an easy solution of the labor question. In order to do this effectually the Government should appropriate a certain sum for transporting emigrants to the West.

AGRICULTURAL.

TENNESSEE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The State Convention of Farmers today adopted a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to constitute the Agricultural Bureau of the Government a separate Department of Agriculture with the rank and position of a Cabinet office. A second resolution asks Congress to pass laws to prevent the spread of contagious diseases to which live stock are liable. A third provides for the appointment of a committee from each grand division of the State to watch the approach and effects of any contagious disease among any class of animals, together with results, whether fatal or otherwise, and report the same; also to superintend the trial and observe the effects of all proposed preventions and cures that may be brought before them, and to report all of their useful qualities, if any, and expose humbugs, that farmers may have the advantage of anything that is good in protecting and saving their animals. A further resolution asks the next Legislature to enact a law allowing any freeholder to kill dogs found on his land.

AMERICAN PORK.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Chamber of Commerce met today to select one member of a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States "to make a searching examination on the spot of all conditions of hog raising and packing industries of this country, and to follow by the most practical examinations the course of this food staple from the fields and farms to the wharf where it is shipped, or to the shop where it is exposed for domestic consumption."

A letter from Secretary of State Frelinghuysen to the President of the Chamber was read, calling attention to the fact that on several occasions during the last few years the importation of hog products from the United States had been restricted and even entirely prohibited by the legislation of several foreign States.

Col. Frederick A. Conkling regarded the subject as one of great importance, and he thought that the State Department had paid the Chamber of Commerce a very high compliment in asking it to name one of the Commissioners. He was satisfied that no member of the German Government, not even Prince Bismarck, really believed that there was any truth in the sensational charges that American pork was diseased. The German prohibitory enactment was made from other motives.

The meeting voted unanimously to recommend President Charles F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, for appointment as a member of the proposed commission.

IN GENERAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF CORD-BINDING HARVESTERS WILL LIMIT PRODUCTION.

The manufacturers comprising the Cord-Binding Harvesters' Association of the United States met in secret session yesterday at the Grand Pacific to consider the condition of their trade. This makes the third meeting they have had this summer—two at Chicago and there was one at Niagara Falls. After some trouble a little insight was gained into the real object of the meeting. It seems that last year there was a large overproduction of the harvesters, and, the market being glutted, prices were necessarily cut, causing serious loss to many firms. It is to obviate a like condition of affairs the coming year that the consultation has in view by limiting the production of machinery and fixing a standard for the quantity that is manufactured.

KANSAS COAL-MINES.

OSAGE CITY, Kas., Sept. 12.—The coal-miners' strike, which began in this county the 1st of the month, was terminated by all the companies affected paying the increase of one-half cent demanded for digging, excepting the Osage Carbon Company, which holds out. This mine is practically owned by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and that road is now receiving its coal from Missouri and Colorado.

FINANCIAL.

A Statement by Chisholm Bros. & Gunn—Twenty-five Cents on the Dollar Offered.

The creditors of Chisholm Bros. & Gunn met at their office, No. 64 South Clinton street, yesterday afternoon, J. Hall Dow presided, and about $50,000 of claims were represented.

The firm submitted the following statement:

LIABILITIES.		
Open accounts		$53,432
Bills payable		22,292
Total indebtedness		$75,724
Less secured claims		9,180
Total unsecured indebtedness		$66,543
ASSETS.		
Book-accounts, good	$4,272	
Less cost of collection	427	
		$3,845
Bills receivable		120
General inventory—stock, shop, and fixtures	$17,519	
Less stock covered by warehouse receipt, held by the Commercial National bank	4,910	
		12,609
		$16,574
To this may be added what can be made out of contracts uncompleted		$12,500
Deduct amount of claim of agency account, G. T. Smith, M. P. Co.		4,180
Value doubtful		$8,319
Bills receivable on one of above contracts the value of which is very doubtful		3,500
		$11,819

The Assignee, Bradford Hancock, presented the appended statement:

Cash		$80
Merchandise at cost	$10,387	
Estimated value		6,751
Fixtures at Minneapolis	357	
Estimated value		143
Office fixtures, Chicago	1,000	
Estimated value		500
Shop at Minneapolis	864	
Estimated value		[illegible]
Good accounts	4,272	
Estimated value		3,204
Bills receivable	120	
Estimated value		60
Doubtful accounts and bills	8,109	
Estimated value		2,027
Worthless ac'ts and bills receivable	13,458	
No value		...
Unfinished contracts—possible proceeds therefor	12,500	
Less agency account	4,180	
	8,319	
Estimated value		2,079
Machinery account under warehouse receipt at Stratford	6,000	
Subject to lien	5,000	
No value		...
Total assets		$15,279

An offer of 25 cents was made, payable in cash, if all the creditors signed within sixty days, and about $48,000 of the $50,000 represented were willing to accept it. The other creditors are out of the city. It is understood that the business will be carried on.

H. M. Maltbie's Failure at Hinckley, Ill.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The failure of W. J. Davis, the creamery man, at Hinckley, is followed this week by that of H. M. Maltbie, grain and elevator dealer. Mr. Maltbie and E. H. Price ran three elevators, one at Hinckley, another at Big Rock, and a third at Sugar Grove, which were the grain centres of that large district of country. Mr. Maltbie was held in high repute, and many trust sums of money were deposited with him in a feeling of perfect security. His debts are estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000, with but few assets. His failure has dragged down a number of others who were in one way or another involved with him. J. O. Curry, Esq., of Aurora, has lost $30,000, for which appeared on paper for Maltbie's use, and he has assigned his property to meet his loss. Many others are similarly affected.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 12.—Receiver Hendel has filed in the Probate Court a petition for the adjudication of Lawrence Brainerd as an insolvent, and for a hearing on the sale set for Oct. 3. The petition was brought on behalf of Mr. Barlow and the Vermont National Bank to secure the amount for which Brainerd indorsed Barlow's paper. The putting of Brainerd into bankruptcy will decrease the chances of the depositors in the Trust Company, and correspondingly help the depositors in the Vermont National Bank.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1322 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. John T. Raymond in "The Rocket."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Miss Margaret Mather. "Romeo and Juliet."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Modjeska in "Marie Stuart."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. The Lacy Combination in "The Planter's Wife."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Adah Richmond in "Carrots."

Grenier's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

PRUDENTIAL ORDER OF AMERICA—CHICAGO Lodge, No. 21 will meet in regular session tonight. All members desired present. The Supreme Instructor will be present.
H. W. PARTRIDGE, Recorder.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

BISHOP QUIGG, of Pittsburg, Pa., is dangerously ill.

WARMER weather, with possible rains, in this region today.

THE Corean Embassy arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MICHAEL DAVITT is seriously ill at Dublin with inflammation of the lungs.

IT has been resolved that Bradlaugh shall give the House of Commons no rest.

THE St. Leger horse-race in England was won by the Duke of Hamilton's Ossian.

PASSENGERS now go from St. Louis to Cincinnati direct for $4.50 without change of cars.

SEVERAL persons were injured in a panic attending a false alarm of fire at a theatre of Carlsbad, Germany.

AUSTRIA and Germany are said to have made remonstrances at St. Petersburg concerning the designs of Russia in Bulgaria.

HUGH HASTINGS, proprietor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, died at Monmouth Beach, N. J., at 7 o'clock last evening.

PENNSYLVANIA'S Legislature, being unable to perform the duties expected of it by the people, is now striving to vote itself no pay.

IT is said that the arrival of the outgoing French troops at Port Said will be taken by China as the signal for an invasion of Tonquin.

IN view of the many dangers threatening the peace of France an extra session of the Chamber of Deputies is deemed likely to be convened.

A GANG of horse-thieves lost two of their number during a recent retreat into a marsh of Carroll Parish, Louisiana. The Regulators were in pursuit.

AN article printed in a Spanish newspaper by a member of the Madrid Cabinet is given as the reason for the resignation of the Embassador from Spain to France.

IT is said that Walter C. Douglas, Secretary of the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, has been offered the vacant position of Secretary of the Association of Chicago.

CAPT. HALL'S report of the schooner Starlight drifting toward shipwreck last Friday is confirmed in the news received yesterday that the Starlight was ashore seventy-five miles from Wiarton, Ont. The crew escaped.

THE steamship Amérique is safe, having entered New York Bay yesterday afternoon after a swift passage across the ocean. The stories afloat a week ago of her loss at sea evidently had their origin in some one's malice.

GEORGE F. SLOSSON challenges Jacob Schaefer, champion, to play a match game of billiards with the balk-line game. Mr. Schaefer gained first place in the tournament last winter, but Mr. Slosson was not a contestant.

YESTERDAY morning the Villard party arrived safely at Portland, Ore., having gone the whole length of the banana zone. The citizens of Portland strove to outdo the demonstrations of the long line of towns through which the party had passed. The guests went through the well-worn program with patience, and perhaps gathered needed strength and freshness from the unfeigned enthusiasm of the people.

FINAL entry has just been made on the docket of the Criminal Court at St. Louis in the case of Kring. Legal proceedings which might have extended to the last syllable of recorded time were ruthlessly shortened by the death of Kring, whose only crime had been the murder of his friend's wife—a dereliction insufficient to bring upon him any penalty whatever in St. Louis. The costs of the case were nearly $20,000.

OFF the coast of North Carolina yesterday the wind blew at the rate of ninety-three miles an hour, and thirteen vessels were wrecked.

STILL another Territorial Convention met in Dakota yesterday. It is held in Fargo, and its delegates represent all the counties north of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude. An attempt will be made to join with the body now in session at Sioux Falls.

FIFTEEN distressed seamen have arrived in New York. They were picked up at sea by the British steamer Llandof City and transferred to the Pavonia, on which steamship they reached New York. The sailors composed the crew of the Norwegian bark Cariolan.

JOHN ROACH, the Chester shipbuilder, resumed his testimony before the Senate committee yesterday. Much of his time was given to corrections and denials of reports of his previous testimony. Protected ships, free land, and free transportation to the land were prescribed as the cure of all industrial ills.

A RAT-CATCHER, two-legged and without feathers, has arrived in Chicago. He cleared the Patent-Office at Washington not long ago. He collaborates with a ferret and a bulldog. The bulldog's record is 8:58. This is technical. On account of an interview with the bulldog lasting eight minutes and fifty-eight seconds 100 rats joined the innumerable caravan.

FOUR new Methodist Bishops will soon be elected. Gossip at Cincinnati, where a conference is in session, mentions the names of the Rev. Drs. Ninde, Buckley, Fowler, Simms, Payne, and Walden as eligible for election by the General Conference. The election of the Rev. Dr. Ninde, of Evanston, Ill., to fill one of the vacant offices is said to be very probable.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extra expenses attending the telegraphers' strike and the shock which telegraphic means of communication sustained during that trouble, the quarterly statement of the Western Union Company exhibits an increase of surplus of $123,520, a sum even greater than had been estimated two weeks ago. The company made nearly $8,000,000 profit last year.

AT Trinity, Tex., Tuesday a young laborer named Roseman accidentally hurt a child of his employer, Maj. Hurlock, the owner of a large mill. The Major punished the young man with words and blows, which the young man received without outward resentment. This did not placate the Major, who called on his son to come out and also whip the offending employé. The son attacked Roseman as commanded, when Roseman, being overpowered, drew a revolver and not only shot his young assailant dead, but mortally wounded the Major as well. Upon this the mill-men besieged Roseman, who had retreated into a barricaded room. Here he was "riddled with gooseshot" and secured, the passionate old Major being still able to kick and pound him until dragged away by the mill-men.

THE SOBIESKI ANNIVERSARY.

The observance of the relief of Vienna by John Sobieski, the chivalrous King of Poland, commemorates one of the great decisive battles of the world. It was the final victory of the Cross over the Crescent that broke down Turkish power in Europe and set limits to the spread of Islamism. It was well, therefore, to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of an event which commends itself to the gratitude of posterity, as placing an effective barrier against the further encroachments of the Turkish power and religion.

Henry Elliot Malden, who has recently published a work on the relief of Vienna, has shown very forcibly the reasons which induced the Turks to set out from Constantinople with the intention of overrunning Austria. At that time Turkey was supreme in Southeastern Europe. Dissensions among the Christians and sympathy with the Turks by the Hungarians made the progress of the Mohammedan hordes under Kara Mustapha through Hungary and up the Danube Valley to the very walls of Vienna comparatively easy. A still stronger incentive to this invasion was the policy of Louis XIV., who, as Mr. Malden shows, cared nothing for the interests of religion so long as they stood in the way of his personal ambitions. In 1682 the view was gaining ground that France was menacing the peace of Europe—a view which, curiously enough, now seems to be entertained by Germany in 1883—and combinations were quietly forming against her. It was to offset these that Louis urged the Porte to invade Austria and break down her power, and his overtures were still further emphasized by the civil war that broke out in Protestant Hungary, a portion of which province was held by the Turks, with whom even to this day the Magyars have always been friendly. The joint appeal of the French Monarch and of the Porte's Hungarian allies, who resisted the conciliatory policy of the Austrian Government, was successful, and Kara Mustapha was dispatched to attack Vienna at the head of a magnificent army of 300,000 men. Against this great force Leopold of Austria, could only oppose an insignificant array. His Empire was weakened by divisions. His allies had little sympathy with him. The only man he could look to was John Sobieski, of Poland, and to him doubtingly, for he had always treated him as an inferior. But, as our writer says:

> Fortunately for the House of Hapsburg, and perhaps even for Europe, the Polish King was of a different temper from the calculating monarch at Versailles, and the danger of his neighbor from the advance of the Crescent aroused in him all the noble fury and enthusiasm of the old Crusaders. He rejected every temptation to preserve the ignoble attitude of a neutral in face of a common peril to humanity and civilization; and, with the pecuniary aid of the other States and potentates, including the Pope, he arrayed the not overenthusiastic nobles of his country to proceed against the Moslem.

A description of the great battle has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE giving in graphic detail the story of the splendid defense of the city by that tried soldier, Ernst Rudiger (Count Starhemberg), and the warrior-Bishop of Neustadt; of the bravery of its little garrison and armed citizens, numbering all told but 20,000 men; of the furious bombardment and the terrible explosion of the Turkish mines; of the rapid manner in which Sobieski marched his army, crossed the Danube, and effected a junction with the Duke of Lorraine; of the magnificent attack of Sobieski at the head of but 80,000 men against the Moslem horde of 300,000; of the panic which seized them as they saw him leading his terrible Poles against them, the dismay of their leader, and their crushing defeat. Says Malden:

> Reforming after their brief delay, the Polish cavalry in gorgeous arms came flashing from the woods and defiles near Dornbach on his left. Those who had before fought against him knew the plumes raised upon a spear point, the shield borne before him, the *banderolles* on the lances of his body-guard, which declared the presence of the terrible Sobieski. "By Allah, but the King is really among them," cried Gieray Kahn, of the Crimea; and all doubt was at an end as the shout of "*Vivat Sobieski!*" rolled along the Christian lines, in dread and significant answer to the discordant clamor of the Infidels. The whole of the artillery of the Turks, their munitions, and their baggage were the spoil of the victors. Three hundred and ten pieces of cannon, 20,000 animals, 9,000 carriages, 125,000 tents, 5,000,000 pounds of powder are enumerated. The holy standard of the Prophet had been saved, but the standard of the Vizier, mistaken for it, was sent to the Pope by the conqueror; while his gilded stirrups were dispatched at once to Poland, to the Queen, as a token of victory. Never perhaps since Alexander stood a victor at Issus in the tents of Darius, or the Greeks stormed the Persian camp at Platæ, had a European army entered upon such spoil.

The relief of Vienna was the work of one man, and that man was Sobieski. Not until the Turkish leaders knew that this dauntless lion was at the head of the ranks did they waver and blindly surrender to fate. Never in history can a battle be found whose issue was so dependent upon one man. It is little wonder that it was said in the pulpits that "There was a man sent from God whose name was John," or that the Queen of Sweden wrote that "The empire of the world was his due if Heaven had intended it for one potentate." The petty Leopold of Austria never conceded to Sobieski what was his due, nor were the Poles ever recompensed for their services, but posterity yesterday remembered them, and Vienna herself paid the tribute of admiration and gratitude due to the chivalrous and dauntless King of Poland, who not only released all Europe from the Turkish power, but checked the growth of Islamism in Christendom.

THE EASTERN QUESTION REVIVED.

The jealousy of Russia touching the extension of Austria's power in the old Ottoman provinces appears to have broken out again, and as an offset to the latter's advance towards the Ægean Sea she seems determined to precipitate a crisis in Bulgaria and bring the Eastern question once more before the Powers as an apple of discord. So far as may be inferred from the meagre dispatches, her plan is to place a sovereign of her own upon the throne in the place of Prince Alexander, who is not popular with his people, though such a scheme is in direct violation of the Berlin Treaty.

By the terms of that treaty Bulgaria was awarded complete autonomy and is allowed to elect its own ruler under its own Constitution. The main provisions of the treaty, as regards this Principality, are substantially as follows: Bulgaria is granted autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan. Her Prince is to be elected by the people and confirmed by the Sublime Porte with the consent of the signatory Powers. *No member of any reigning European dynasty can be elected Prince.* It confers upon the Assembly of Notables the right of preparing the organic law. It provided that for nine months after the signing of the treaty the province should be administered by a mixed Russian and Turkish Commission, at the expiration of which time both the Ottoman and the Russian army of occupation were to withdraw and leave Bulgaria to herself, and further that none of its treaties or obligations could be changed without the consent of the Powers.

The evident intent of the treaty was to confer self-government upon Bulgaria under a Constitution and an elective Prince, and to erect her into an autonomy under the protection of the Powers, freed from all outside influences and under no conditions except the payment of a tribute to Turkey as suzerain. The provisions of the treaty have been observed up to the present time. The Turkish and Russian troops withdrew at the specified time, the Assembly of Notables met and perfected a Constitution, and the people elected Prince Alexander their ruler. His reign, however, has not been satisfactory to the people or to the National Assembly, and at last his policy, which tended towards absolutism and a one-man power, became so offensive that an open breach occurred, which resulted in his dispersal of the Assembly about a year ago, since which time he has been managing affairs upon the Russian system. This system, however, could not be expected to work among a people who elect their ruler, and he has found himself so hampered that he has summoned the Assembly again, unquestionably to supply himself with money.

It is at this political stage of events in the province that Russia has taken advantage of the popular discontent to covertly send her emissaries there for the purpose of getting rid of Alexander and placing her own nominee upon the throne, and, if reports be true, she is assembling an armed force on the other side of the historical Pruth to enforce her scheme. Her purpose is revolutionary and taken in defiance of the Berlin Treaty, which not only debars any member of a European dynasty from the throne, but confers the right of choosing a ruler upon the people. Under the treaty the functions of Russia in Bulgaria ceased with the nine months' Provisional Government, and she cannot place troops in the province without making it an act of war. A dispatch from Constantinople intimates that Russia's nominee is the new son-in-law of the Prince of Montenegro, her object being the formation of a great Balkan State, with Montenegro at the head of it, whose object it would be—with the assistance of Russia, of course—to further Russian interests at the expense of Austria. All this, too, is in defiance of the Berlin Treaty. There is, in fact, no step that Russia can take in Bulgaria that will not bring her face to face with the signatory Powers.

Threatening as the situation appears, it can hardly be probable that Russia, even if she succeeds in making an alliance with Turkey, Montenegro, and Bulgaria, will go to the length of risking war with Germany and Austria and their new allies, Roumania and Servia. We may be treated to some interesting moves and combinations on the diplomatic chess-board, and Russia may seek to obtain by intrigue what she can hardly hope to get by a war in which all the other Powers would be her enemies; but it is unlikely that Russia will venture a war to oust Austria from her position in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is guaranteed her by the treaty itself.

MR. BRIGHT ON TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

Mr. John Bright, speaking at the opening of the Cobden Coffee-House at Birmingham the 29th of last month, said that the subject of temperance reform and temperance legislation was one of the most widely discussed of the present time, not only in England, but in America. In England it should be more widely discussed even than at present, he thought. He regarded it as one of the great questions of the day. He hoped for much good from the establishment of such places as the one at whose opening he was assisting, but he expressed surprise that it should be left to the nineteenth century to inaugurate such a movement. Hitherto in England the saloons have had a monopoly. Owing to the exertions of the temperance reformers several coffee-tavern companies have recently been opened, and it is the purpose to enter into competition with the saloonkeepers in their own field, "to afford accommodation and refreshment without stimulants—in short, to minister to the necessities of the community without pandering to its vices." The public house or saloon in England supplies "an imperative social want." That want can be as well supplied by the coffee-house, the temperance societies say. It is with that view the coffee taverns are being established, and, as they pay, they will soon be found in nearly every part of the country. From the character of the patronage, the societies are warranted in referring to their establishment as a practical reform.

Much requires to be done in England. The revenue statistics of last year show that the consumption of ardent spirits in that country was enormous, and the excise receipts for the month of August showed that there was a steady increase from week to week. The reform requires, therefore, to be pushed with greater energy, and to be assisted by temperance legislation.

It was to the legislative division of his subject that Mr. Bright devoted most of his speech. At the outset, he condemned rather too severely, perhaps, the temperance bills proposed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson and the leaders of the permissive-legislation movement. In the present state of feeling in the country, he thought, it was impossible for them to achieve success. Mr. Bright also held that the Maine law was an admitted failure, and he spoke disparagingly of the Göthenberg system. He declared the latter impracticable. Having thus disposed of other schemes, Mr. Bright propounded one of his own. He would deprive the magistrates of all power to grant licenses, and would confer it on the Municipal Councils, and on the County Boards when they are in existence, subject to certain restrictions. He would, however, empower the magistrates (Justices of the Peace) to close saloons that were in the habit of breaking the law. The power of the coporations to grant licenses should be limited, the limitation to be regulated on the basis of population. In no case should the present number of public houses in English towns be increased. They could be diminished one-half, due consideration being had for vested rights. He favored the collection of a high license from the saloons which would be permitted to continue, the money to go at first to paying owners of places deprived of license consequential damages, and afterwards to the relief of the local rates. The municipal authorities would, according to Mr. Bright's plan, have in their hands the regulation of the closing and opening hours, and would have to determine whether or not the saloonkeeper could carry on his business Sunday.

Mr. Bright's plan is widely discussed by the English journals. He does not go as far in the restrictive way as Mr. Gladstone has proposed, and his scheme is regarded favorably by the saloonkeepers, who fear that the drastic regulations advocated by Sir Wilfrid Lawson may be forced on them. Under the circumstances, it may become the basis of future legislation.

On the same day that Mr. Bright spoke at Birmingham a public meeting was held at Blackburn, presided over by the Mayor of that place, at which a memorial to the licensing magistrates was adopted suggesting that no new licenses be granted and that sixty-one of those in existence should be withdrawn. Wise legislation, as Mr. Bright said, is necessary with religious and educational influences to diminish the evil of intemperance in England.

RACE AND NATIVISM IN POLITICS.

In his interview with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE Prof. Langston, who deserves to be ranked as the most accomplished colored citizen of this country, gave currency to a thought which ought to be impressed by every available means upon all the so-called "elements" in American politics. After expressing the conviction that a convention of the negro race designed to promote the general condition of the blacks might be held to advantage, but deprecating the scheme of the proposed Louisville Convention as confusing partisan and race relations in a dangerous fashion, he proceeded to say:

> I regard every effort to separate the negro from the rest of the population, teaching him that he is a negro rather than an American citizen, as prejudicial to his interest. And it is the same with the Germans, the Irish, or any nationality who essay to keep up a separate identity in the Nation. Understand me, I would not tie the negro to the Republican party. Let him vote as he pleases. Personally, I am a Republican, and I would not vote the Democratic ticket in a National election if they put every negro in the country in office. I vote the Republican ticket because I believe in its principles and because I believe it is for the interest of the whole country for that party to remain in power, but not because I believe it to be specially for the interest of the negro. The Republican party came into power in 1860, and while in power the most stupendous revolution the world ever saw took place, resulting in the emancipation of the African race in the United States and in giving to them the ballot, but in accomplishing this revolution the Republican party did no more for the negro than for the people at large. All the people owe it a debt of gratitude for wiping out the curse of slavery. I should say, therefore, that if this convention forgets its call and all about the possibility of one great party going out of power and the other coming in, and calmly, wisely, and sagaciously considers certain questions affecting the education and material advancement of the negro race North and South it may do great good, provided they are made to feel that they are meeting as American citizens, and not as negroes.

If every recognized leader and every man of influence among the various races and nativities which enter into American political life through the wide portals of universal suffrage and easy naturalization entertained the same views of political duty and took pains to disseminate them among his people, the political atmosphere of this country would be much purer than it is, and the administration of Government, National, State, and municipal, would be infinitly more efficient. The race movement among the blacks to secure a broader recognition from the Republican party—that is, a larger slice of the public patronage—by threatening a wholesale desertion to the enemy, is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. It is the theory of universal suffrage that it makes responsible citizens of all who profess allegiance to the Republic and enjoy the blessings of individual freedom. Subordination of individual action to party organization is justified by a purpose to achieve results in harmony of action and by force of numbers which could not be attained in any other way. But when any race, or any body of citizens bound together by common nativity, or any section actuated solely by local and selfish considerations, propose to act together in politics in order to achieve for their class special benefits without regard to political convictions or the public weal, their conduct is not only un-American but also full of danger to themselves and their country.

If the blacks were to go over from the Republican party to the Democratic party *en masse* (if such a change were possible), their condition would not be improved in any respect. They could not then use their partisan relations as effectively as now to secure protection of their political and civil rights, and political preferment would be much rarer among them because they would become identified with a party already in physical control of the section which they inhabit and harboring a traditional contempt for the capacity of the negro. If in the ascendant, this race-hatred will always exclude the negro from a participation in the affairs of Government. The movement is wrong in principle, because it is based upon the spoils doctrine and elevates race considerations above American citizenship, and it will be a practical failure because it will seek bread from a party which will offer only a stone.

The movement started among the negroes by ambitious men of that race is unimportant, however, as compared with the nativistic movements throughout the country, and especially in large cities, organized to assert class power in the management and control of local affairs. The chief foreign elements in American politics are the Irish and the Germans. Speaking generally the Irish-Americans and the German-Americans range themselves in politics upon nativistic lines; and of late years the practice has grown of combining the two elements for a division of the spoils. Without dwelling any further upon the false principle underlying these nativistic movements it may be suggested that intelligent citizens of foreign birth should have learned from experience that such combinations result almost uniformly in bringing to the front men of mediocre ability and doubtful character. The frugal and hard-working citizen of foreign birth has the same interest in an efficient and economical administration of public affairs, and especially of local Government, that is felt by his counterpart of American birth. The foreigner who becomes a citizen of the United States abandons in almost every instance all intention of returning to his native land; he locates in this country with the purpose of identifying himself with its progress and its prosperity; he rears a family of Americans, who, in the second generation at the farthest, ignore the origin, language, and habits of their progenitors; he has the same chance in business, society, and politics as the American-born citizen, according to his merits. Under these conditions it is not easy to understand why citizens of foreign birth should be willing to narrow down the selection of faithful and able officers to men of the same nativity as themselves, nor why they should prefer an Irish or German incompetent because he spoke originally the same language. It is the demagogs and adventurers who benefit from this absurd clannishness, and the mass of good citizens, both native and foreign-born, suffer from it. If every citizen of the United States, native and naturalized, were thoroughly American in his feelings, exclusive of race and nativistic attachments and superior to all claims of abandoned nationalism, both political parties would be the gainers in increased public confidence. The great help to universal Americanism in American politics may be expected from the growth and spread of the principles of civil-service reform. When these principles shall be firmly established under the National Government and then extended to municipal affairs the chief temptation to nativism in politics will be removed, and citizens will divide up among parties according to their individual convictions and support candidates according to their merits, without regard to the accident of birth or the traditions of foreign lands.

A SUPERVISING NUISANCE.

Long experience with the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury shows that it ought to be abolished altogether. As a matter of fact, it exists without authority of law, and is sustained only by appropriation from year to year. The appropriation should be cut off and the whole machinery attached to the position should be discontinued. It is and always has been a fraud. When Mullett held the place he was permitted to inflict the principal cities of the country with architectural abortions which, in many cases, have not even the merit of solidity and safety to atone for their astounding ugliness. And now the Investigating Commission, which has been looking into Architect Hill's administration, has discovered a system of favoritism which is not far removed from fraud, and which can scarcely have failed to impose unnecessary cost and to produce bad work. The Supervising Architect must go—not Mullett, nor Hill, nor any other particular person—but the office, the personage itself.

Even if this office had been free from the abuses which have constantly attached to it, it would have no sufficient *raison d'etre*. It is by no means desirable that all the Government architecture be adjusted to one set of ideas, or that the prejudices and hobbies of any one man be extended to all public buildings. Proper consideration should be given in every instance to the prevailing ideas in every community where a public building is located, and to the material which is most available for the work of construction. It is not economical to bring Maine granit out West, or to take Lake Superior sandstone to the East for Government buildings. Rules of construction which apply to a foundation of natural rock in one section will not apply to the sandy foundation of another section. It will pay the Government better to employ the services of local architects in supervising public buildings than to pay them subsequently as experts to investigate and expose the shortcomings of some architectural dude in Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury, who is responsible for public buildings, will always require the advisory and supervisory assistance of practical men, but he should be free to select them as occasion demands their services, and not permitted to shift responsibility from his own shoulders in such matters to any one man who is given the opportunity to indulge his own fancies and surround himself with a coterie of favorits.

If abuses and irregularities have been discovered in Architect Hill's administration, he should be dismissed; but his place should not be filled. In any case, Congressional appropriations for the support of the office of Supervising Architect should be cut off and the office abolished.

AGRARIANISM IN EASTERN EUROPE.

Hitherto the disturbances in Croatia have been attributed to race hatreds, Russian intrigues, the domineering insolence of Magyar officials, and the rather imprudent attempt of the Transleithan Parliament to change the official language of the province. All these things no doubt have had their influence, but the underlying cause has been agrarianism. That has been at once the motive and the purpose of the disturbers. The following telegram, printed yesterday, is convincing evidence of this:

> AGRAM, Sept. 11.—The peasants between Glina and Petrinia are in full rebellion. *The movement is directed chiefly against the landowners.* A strong military force has been dispatched to the scene of the disturbance.

The fact that the landowners are in a great many cases Magyars has, of course, added to the intensity of the movement.

The outbreak is an indication of the profound and deep discontent which exists not only in Croatia, but throughout all the Slav provinces of Austria, on the part of the peasantry against the landlords and the usurers, who not alone in Austria, but in Russia, Turkey, and Eastern Europe, as well as in Egypt and India, have established a system of financial feudalism. Such disturbances as those in Croatia may be suppressed for a time, but as long as the cause remains it will need only a sentimental irritation to produce new outbreaks. In all the Eastern European countries the peasants are not only charged high rents, but in order to cultivate their farms at all they are compelled to mortgage their future labor and their growing crops, paying an enormous interest to the usurers. In Hungary the wrath of the peasants is directed against the money-lenders. At Zala Egerseg the 25th and 26th ult. we are informed that "The peasants entered the town well organized and armed, and followed the watchword of certain leaders. They first robbed all the Jews and then attacked some of the Christians. After three of them had been shot down and others wounded, they rallied and shouted, 'Now for the masters [meaning the landed proprietors and moneyed classes]; we will spare none of them.'" This did not give the appearance of religious fanaticism to the outbreak.

In Russia there is little doubt that the hatred of the peasants to the Jews is based almost entirely on the fact that the latter are the creditors while the former are the debtors. Nor is this state of things confined to Eastern Europe. It has manifested itself in Spain in some of the recent outbreaks, and in the outrages of the Black-Hand Society previously. There also have been symptoms of it in Italy.

In France, Belgium, and Germany, where the peasants are proprietors, they form the most conservative, peaceful, and loyal class of the community. Emancipated long ago from the exactions of the landlord, they are now independent of the money-lender. They are thrifty, independent, and contented. Until land and financial feudalism is abolished or controlled in Eastern Europe and Spain, either by such terrible events as made peasant proprietors of the French or through wise statesmanship like that of Stein and Hardenberg, there will be revolts, outbreaks, and displays of fanaticism like those which now disgrace Croatia, Hungary, and Russia. The power to oppress the people must be taken away from the feudal landlord and the feudal money-lender, be he Gentile or Jew.

THE ENGLISH BANKRUPTCY LAW.

In view of the circumstances of the United States in the matter of bankruptcy law, and of the various plans and schemes put forth as remedies, the Chamberlain Bankrupt act which was enacted in the last week of the last session of the British Parliament is attracting much attention in this country, and will no doubt be a subject of interesting discussion.

The principal features of the measure are designed to prevent fraudulent composition between the debtor and favored creditors, and to deprive professional receivers (or as they are called in England, and might be called here, bankruptcy wreckers) of opportunities of enriching themselves at the expense of creditors unjustly. The measure also guards against fraudulent bankruptcies by providing penalties for professional bankruptcy.

All agreements between debtors and creditors after Jan. 1, when the act comes into operation, must be made under a double supervision—that of the Judge of the Bankrupt Court and the Inspector, or Official Receiver, as he is to be called, of the Board of Trade. The business of the latter official will be to inspect the books, accounts, stock, etc., of the bankrupt and to report to the Judge of the Bankruptcy Court. When composition is determined on the proxies of all absent creditors are to be lodged with him, and, as his promotion and advancement depend on his discretion and faithfulness, his interest is best served by acting fairly. On the report of the Official Receiver the court will determine whether the bankrupt shall be discharged, and on what conditions. There is no chance for collusion between the debtor and favored creditors. Any attempt at fraud on the part of a bankrupt will be considered a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment. The Bankruptcy Court commits for trial, and it becomes the duty of the Public Prosecutor to institute proceedings promptly. No discharge can be had until the offender purges himself of the charge of fraud. No bill of discharge can be granted to a bankrupt whose bankruptcy is due to "rash and hazardous speculations or unjustifiable extravagance in living." Pending discharge no bankrupt can borrow a sum exceeding $100, unless he plainly states that he is an undischarged bankrupt, and as that fact carries with it a stigma he is not likely to obtain many loans.

The creditors and the debtor may with the consent of the court appoint a trustee to manage and dispose of the assets. But he must act under the eye of the Official Receiver, and all temptations to fraud or collusion on his part are provided against very effectually by the new act. The trustee, for instance, will have to pay interest at the rate of 20 per cent on all outstanding balances exceeding $250. He is prohibited from paying any money into his own private account or into a bank of his own choosing. Unless the creditors and debtor agree that the account may be kept with a local bank all receipts will have to be paid into the Bank of England. The trustee's accounts have to be submitted for audit to the Board of Trade twice a year. The payment of the trustee will be a percentage fixed by the court, partly on the amount realized and on the dividends distributed. The creditors may elect to leave the whole management of the assets in the hands of the Official Receiver. That it will be so left in most cases is probable, for while it is not made compulsory it is evidently the purpose of the act. Small estates under the value of $500 will be managed altogether by the court and the Board of Trade Receiver. Hitherto in England persons owning less than $250 could not take advantage of a bankrupt proceeding. The new act meets such cases.

The features of the measure from which most is expected and which will certainly attract most attention in this country are: The checks to fraudulent composition, the provisions for the punishment of criminal and quasi-criminal bankruptcy, the tendency to discourage professional receivership, and the independence of the Official Receiver of the legal functionaries. These are features which must be embodied in any bankrupt law for this country to make it satisfactory or acceptable.

IN another column appears a very readable letter from a colored citizen, in which the probable failure of the convention of his people called at Louisville for Sept. 24, and the causes of that probable failure, are intelligently discussed. The correspondent holds that no convention is needed; that the colored leaders should talk less and work more; that the progress of the black race is measured not by the increasing number of janitorships held, but by the larger number of acres tilled; and that the race emancipated from slavery twenty years ago is at heart anxious for economical rather than political progress—at least, it believes there is a more important issue than that which shall alone decide whether Bruce or Douglass is "the biggest negro in America."

AS to the postal-note, the officials at Washington are inclined to believe it has not been fairly tried so far. Improvements are probable. The forgers have already given the note some attention, and it is found that it can be "raised." A note was received last week at Washington which had been changed from $1 to $4. The holes originally punched had been filled, and new ones made to meet the requirements of the forger.

MR. WATTERSON, with that characteristic recklessness which overwhelmed him a few years ago when he threatened to lead 100,000 men in buckram to Washington, continues to lay up wrath against the day of wrath when the Democratic party in Congress shall invite Mr. Randall to wield the Speaker's gavel and make up the committees. His latest recorded observations on this painful subject refer to the enemy's "churlish temper and harsh methods," accuse him of "carrying the habits and training of the precinct and ward into all his Congressional battles," and declare his election "equally indefensible and impossible." Not content with this, however, the irate editor adds that he has in waiting "nearly" enough committals from members of the next House to defeat him. The committals are, of course, "confidential," and for that reason Mr. Watterson declines to publish them. Let him wait. By December he may have a good excuse for giving some of them away, to the great chagrin of their writers, to whom a Chairmanship about that time will look several sizes larger than a vote. In the meantime, has it never occurred to Mr. Watterson that his enemy may keep a scrap-book and may pull it on him in the great hereafter?

ONE of the attendants at the Congressional bath-rooms, who has recently given out a half column or so of more or less interesting information concerning the personal habits of certain members of Congress, thus pleasantly describes how Mr. Dana's alleged candidate for President occasionally took a bath:

> Representative Holman, of Indiana, did not bathe here often, but when he did we were notified ahead. He always used cold water, and plunged around the bath-tub like a porpoise. He was always in a hurry, and was bathed and away again in a jiffy. Some of the boys used to joke about Mr. Holman's long, lank form, fears being expressed that some time the plug would shift out of the waste-pipe hole and that the bather would slip through. But happily no such accident ever occurred. Mr. Holman never feed the attendants.

It is surprising that Mr. Dana has not noticed in Mr. Holman's refusal to fee the attendants another evidence of his consistency even under the most trying circumstances. Mr. Holman "objected."

A TOUCHING story of a mother's devotion comes from Belgium. Says the London *Gazette*: "A few days ago the wife of a gateman on the line between Sottegem and Alost was attending to her husband's duty, when her little boy strayed in front of a fast train. Without a moment's hesitation the mother sprang across the rails, and, seizing her child, tossed it onto the bank the very second before she was caught by the locomotive and killed. It is well to know that this brave woman did not die in vain; the child escaped with a few bruises."

MR. MCDERMOTT, suspected dynamiter, varies the monotony of his residence in Walton Prison by remarking that Mr. James Mailey, of whose acquaintance he has not the honor, is "a mendacious liar." It is evident Mr. Mailey was not cast in the common mold of liars. Mr. McDermott has some reputation as a Munchausen and a Mulhatton himself, and it is doubtless to protect that reputation and draw the line between himself and any possible venturesome rivals that he employs the rather tautological distinction involved in his remark concerning Mr. Mailey.

THE Sweet Singer of the Sangamon, otherwise known as the Hon. William M. Springer, M. C., of Springfield, Ill., is as discreetly noncommittal on the Iowa stump as to what would constitute "a judicious license system" as is Mr. Kinne, who would fain be the Democratic Governor of Iowa. If there is any one thing the Illinois and Iowa Democrats favor more than they do a judicious license system, it is a judicious silence as to what that pretty phrase really means.

MR. HOADLY is not the owner of the only No. 26 mouth in Ohio. One Paige, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, made about the worst of bad breaks in an interview the other day in which he was kind enough to say that the committee was greatly relieved by Hoadly's sickness and absence from the State. From the way the Ohio Democrat is constantly opening his mouth and putting his foot in it, it would seem that the "foot-and-mouth" disease, so to write it, was rapidly becoming epidemic.

JUDGE KELLEY, in his hours of ease, writes from abroad, and hopes to "get back in time to give that frightful source of political corruption, the internal-tax system, a fresh blast before the campaign closes." It will be noticed that the Judge is silent on that "frightful" source of injustice and mainstay of the monopolists—a high protective tariff. It was wholly unnecessary for the protector of pig-iron to add, "My cheek is well."

HAS Senator Logan no regard for the delicate feelings of the Boston sentimentalists that he should rashly declare "the Indian has been humored too much"? Let him beware Sitting-Bull, though in the Senator's language no longer such "a h—l of an Indian" as he imagines, may "most horribly revenge" by unloosing his cultured friend Joe Cook and "sicking" him on the swarthy Senatorial slanderer of the Sioux.

THE cunning Weaver has met his match. One Judge Cook, the successful contestant of the last session, threw himself into the Sixth Iowa Congressional District breach with a degree of previousness and a determination to stay which have compelled the Greenback demagog to write a letter declining to enter the race. Weaver will go on running for Governor in the rôle of tail-piece to Kinne's kite.

FOR reasons best known to themselves, the organs of the Democracy in Illinois have failed to comment on the threat of Missouri's Democratic Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature in order, if possible, to repair the breaches in the Downing law so as to make the Sunday-closing feature stick. The great intellects of the Democratic press in Illinois are too unanimously silent.

THE editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* still groans and refuses to be comforted. "Looking on happiness through other men's eyes"—viz.: the eyes of Bookwalter, Farley, and the man who "bagged" the nomination on which the Democratic editor did mainly count—he sorrowfully writes himself down as follows: "The editor of this paper can appreciate Durbin Ward's feelings."

HORRIBLE suspicion! Did "Seven-Mule" Barnum with his matchless prescience foresee that the Indiana money-bags wouldn't "cover" his $50,000 of the Democratic campaign funds? What became of the $50,000? Did it wander into some wooden nutmeg bank and pass to the credit of the buyer of "more mules"? We give it up.

IT cannot be denied that the New York Democrats have met with the greatest opportunity of their lives. Never before was there so pretty a chance to show their brethren in other States, and especially in Ohio, an example of perfect harmony.

THE latest thing in the assisted-immigration line is England's scheme to police Egypt, as well as New York and Chicago, with the hardy peasantry of the Emerald Isle. The Egyptian small boy will probably organize a revolt.

DID the late Mr. Pope, of Twickenham, have his prophetic eye on the Ohio Democracy in the year of our Lord 1883 when he sweetly warbled "All discord is harmony not understood"?

AMUSEMENTS.

"Leah, the Forsaken," at McVicker's.

An audience that half filled McVicker's Theatre last evening saw Miss Mather in her impersonation of "Leah, the Forsaken." With its graveyard scenery, its heavy dialog, and its funereal characters, the play, as a piece of dramatic work, is a cross between a yawn and a sigh. When a drama's scanty interest does not suffice to cover the obtrusive moral which sticks out of every line, it is like one of those poems one learns in childhood about the sinfulness of stealing pins—very instructive, no doubt, but not ravishingly attractive. Beauty is the aim of art; morality is its aim only indirectly, inasmuch as the highest beauty is the highest truth. Sermonizing on the stage is as intolerable and as much out of place as charlatanism in the pulpit. The play of "Leah" is a solemn, heartfelt protest against the religious bigotry of centuries ago, but what purpose does it serve at this time, when every one good-naturedly tolerates everybody else, and when the laugh of the nineteenth century—superseding the sermon and the sword—rings in the ears of Superstition like the clarion call of Gideon? The drama in question is inartistic, and if it leaves any impression whatever upon the mind, it is the impression of a nightmare.

The part of Leah fills the measure of Miss Mather's capacity and overflows it. To thrill an audience one must be thrilled by passion—to affect emotion is not sufficient. Imitation is not acting. It must not be understood that Miss Mather lacks sensibility. She occasionally exhibits genuine feeling which strongly moves the audience. But this sensibility, which cannot be kindled at will, is not seconded by the vivid imagination which furnishes the resources of a great artist, nor by the culture which bestows upon a piece of acting those finishing touches which make a picture perfect. The strain of effort is perceived in many of the most exacting passages in the play of "Leah, the Forsaken," and when a strain is perceived, in acting as in singing, the effect is clearly painful. Miss Mather looked the part of a Jewish girl, but the qualities which

should make Leah the type of a grand and a terribly wronged nation—which should lift her scorn and frenzy above the vulgar level of personal wrongs and make her the inspired prophetess of outraged Israel—these were wanting, and denunciation dwindled into scolding and sublime sorrow into undignified pettishness. The curse scene is one of great possibilities, but the actress had no reserve force for the climax, and the passage overshadowed her. But the sensibility before referred to stirred the audience, without carrying them away, and it is proper to state that she was recalled three times, thought it was disagreeably evident that two of the recalls were not spontaneous. In the last act Miss Mather was particularly weak, and when people left the theatre it with was the feeling attending the close of a funeral rather than the close of a dramatic tragedy—a feeling of thankfulness that it was over.

Salvini was not in sympathy with his ungracious part. Milnes Levick did some good work as Nathan, but the general apathy affected him. The Dr. Ludwig of Mr. Davidge was like a stray beam of sunshine in the play.

This evening Miss Mather will appear as Juliet.

Madison Square.

Next week at McVicker's Theatre the Madison Square management will present "Esmeralda," with an entire new cast. During the acts the double-stage quick time will be revealed, the time between the first and second acts being forty seconds.

THE FASHIONS.

Châtelaine watches are exceedingly fashionable.

[*New York Post.*]—The Langtry turban is as popular as ever.

Underskirts of velveteen will be much worn this autumn beneath tunics and polonaises of tweed and cheviot.

The hair arranged à la Pompadour is again in high vogue, and has been adopted by the few ladies to whom it is becoming, and also by many whose appearance it greatly mars and "ages."

Russian embroidery, known as "point sans envers," or needlework without any wrong side will be much used upon handsome cashmere dresses for home wear. The colors of the silk embroidery are either in dark-wood brown, deep green, or Venetian red, and the color of the cashmere of nun's gray, golden fawn color, or pale strawberry.

Princesse dresses in pale pink or pale blue velvet are very much worn abroad for reception dress. These have the entire fronts, high standing Medici collar, and bodice-revers elaborately worked with white silk embroidery, partly covered with small pink pearl beads. Dark ruby and deep royal blue velvet dresses in the same style have embroideries wrought in silk a shade darker, with the designs outlined with ruby or silver beads.

New bonnets for autumn wear are already displayed in a bewildering and elegant variety of styles. Dainty and uncommon models in dark English braids and felts are shown, the former handsomely trimmed with richly-colored fall flowers and fruits, and the latter showing velvet crowns and puffed velvet brims, with trimmings of fluffy feather-tips and jeweled ornaments, the garnitures for these showing a decided tendency to high-art shades and mixtures.

Dresses of nuns' veiling and other semi-diaphanous fabrics will be worn for many weeks yet, under jacket bodices of plush or velvet. With costumes of this kind the little French capotes are adopted. These have a puffing of velvet covering the brims, and are trimmed with shaded wallflowers, dark China asters, or crimson roses—not mingled, but with a single kind on a hat. The flowers are set around the crown as a half-wreath, or in one large cluster just above the left ear.

A lady in this city not long ago appeared at an evening party wearing a corsage bouquet composed of large white lilies—originally white, for they had been colored the most delicate pink and blue tints imaginable. "Painting the lily" had been outdone, and these flowers had been dyed through the stems, which had been placed in some chemical preparation, which they had absorbed without either injury to the lily or its perfume. This idea, it was stated, was recently introduced by the Princess of Wales, who carried a bouquet of lilies similarly treated at the Savage Club ball. Of course this at once set the fashion for coloring white flowers, the process of dyeing giving them a new and uncommon hue.

Some of the new shot silks are very charming, and when the colors are well chosen an evening dress of this description is about the prettiest and most becoming one a lady can wear, but where the two colors are not finely blended then a shot silk is execrable. Silver and rose, amber and crimson, peach color and sapphire, gold and white, and pale mauve and gold are all absolutely beautiful. These silks are made up both short and trained, the richest imported models being made in the latter style with trimmings of lace and flowers. The short costumes designed for dinner and visiting dress are combined with garnet, dark royal blue, laurel green, or seal-brown velvet, the panels, revers, collar, and cuffs being made of the velvet.

A unique and most artistic table recently laid was first covered with a cloth of finest white linen, hemstitched, and edged with very wide antique lace. Down the centre of the table was laid a broad scarf of Eau ne Nil satin, thickly bordered by the finest maiden-hair and green-house ferns. Placed upon this scarf were three small oval mirrors surrounded with moss and ferns, with a tiny artificial frog peeping out here and there. In the centre of each mirror were set pond lilies surrounded by thin dark glossy green leaves. Small low glasses of Venetian green, banded with gold, were placed before each guest, containing a bouquet of white marguerites and ferns. Silver salt-cellars and silver candlesticks with crimson candles gave a delicate touch of warmth and color to the whole.

The English jersey is more popular today in America than ever before, judging by the large and increasing sale of these trim-fitting bodices. For informal wear they seem likely to take an important place among autumn fashions, and it is likely that they have yet a long lease of life. In the first place, they obviate the trouble of the fitting and making of a waist; they are ready to don when purchased, with neither darts nor ill-fitting sleeves to be altered. In the next place they answer beautifully for a second bodice when bodice No. 1 gives out at the elbows and has had its day, leaving the skirt worthy of a new waist. Thirdly, a lady of any figure at all, provided she is not too stout, looks better and more stylish in a jersey than in a plain bodice of almost any other kind; and lastly, the price asked for a jersey, which at first was exceedingly high, has been greatly reduced, and they are now within the reach of the most moderate purse, and to be had in all the fashionable shades of seal and golden brown, olive, plum color, fawn, cardinal, marine blues, terracotta, strawberry, and black, besides in the countless evening shades; these, however, are of silk webbing only, and are still very expensive.

Table decoration has come to be as important a part of a dinner as the menu, and the arrangement of the table is criticised as closely by the lady guests as the menu is by the gentlemen—the latter being rarely known to notice the floral decorations until after dessert. To study out a novel design, or an original way of grouping your flowers, is now considered quite an accomplishment. Wealthy people pay exorbitant prices to the florist for a new design or scheme of color, but after all a table arranged by a "professional" has nine times out of ten, a look as if the mechanic or undertaker had had a hand in the decoration. A lady of taste can excel him without half the labor or fuss, to say nothing of the expense she saves, and there is always a certain degree of grace and finish about the result which a florist, however clever he may be, is sure to lack. Flowers mounted on wires are failures; they never look light and natural, arrange them as you will. As a rule long-stalked flowers look best, although the newest table decorations are flat, as it is la mode for everybody to see everybody. One of the latest arrangements is to use flat wooden boards, cut in various shapes. Sand is heaped over these forms, and a layer of green moss covers the sand, with tufts of small-fronded ferns crowning the tops. This pyramid is then covered with pink gladiolus, roses, and geranium blossoms, mingled with maiden-hair fern. Of course other bright flowers are substituted, and if green-house flowers are unattainable, wild flowers and graceful field grasses are very effective.

WANTS $10,000 DAMAGES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Charles Dailey, a druggist of Whitestown, Boone County, today filed a suit for $10,000 damages against Gotlieb Wachstetter, a saloonkeeper of this city, alleging that he sold him drugged wine a few weeks ago for the purpose of winning money from him at cards, and thereby impairing his health. Dailey's story is somewhat inconsistent and sensational. Wachstetter is now under indictment for drugging and robbing Sheriff Wilhite of Montgomery County.

FAIR AT SIOUX FALLS, DAK.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The third day of the Sioux Falls Exposition has been a great success. In addition to the races and extensive exhibits of all kinds, a reunion of 1,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic from all parts of the West is in progress. This is the first general reunion ever held in Dakota.

FOREIGN.

France Threatened with a Government Crisis Unless Peace Is Maintained.

China, According to the Marquis Tseng, Resolved to Stand Firm.

Under No Circumstances Will Germany Consent to Act as an Arbitrator.

Serious Illness of Michael Davitt, the Widely-Known Irish Agitator and Patriot.

The Count of Paris Practically Abandoned by the Friends of De Chambord.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—[Special Cable.]—It is learned today that the Chinese mob at Canton yesterday burned thirteen buildings owned by European merchants. None of the Europeans were killed, but an Englishman was severely handled by the mob. The Chinese troops were called out, and after much difficulty succeeded in dispersing the angry crowd. It was believed at one time that the soldiery would be obliged to open fire upon the rioters. There have been no further outbreaks today, but mutterings are heard in the streets and stores, and a serious uprising is imminent. The streets are patrolled by troops with fixed bayonets and should the rioting of yesterday be resumed there will certainly be bloodshed. Many of the timid Europeans are preparing to leave the city. Two British war ships are now at Canton, and they are prepared to take any action necessary to protect English residents and property. The riots clearly show that the middle classes of China are desirous of going to war with France.

"A MATTER OF DUTY AND HONOR."

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The *National* says that should pending negotiations between France and China, as is feared, not take a favorable turn, the French Cabinet is disposed to call an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies. It is understood that Challemel-Lacour, the Foreign Minister, is in favor of according large concessions to China in the interest of peace. The Ministers of War and Marine, however, consider it a matter of duty and honor to resist the encroachments of China in Tonquin.

OPPOSED TO CONCESSION.

The papers here state that Prime Minister Ferry opposes any concession to China regarding the Tonquin frontier question.

THE "FIGARO'S" STATEMENT.

The *Figaro* states that the Chinese army is concentrated at Pekin, and only awaits news of the arrival of the French reinforcements at Port Said to invade Tonquin.

MEDIATION TALKED OF.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Secretary of the Chinese Legation here left for Walmer Castle to await Lord Granville, the British Foreign Secretary. There are signs that the mediation of England in the Franco-Chinese imbroglio will eventually be invoked, but no appeal for American mediation is deemed probable.

THE CANTON RIOTS.

A telegram from Hong Kong to the Admiralty states that two British gunboats are now at Canton, and that, in conjunction with the Chinese troops on duty on shore, they furnish sufficient guard to the foreign settlement.

GERMAN DENIALS.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—It is denied that Von Brandt, the German Envoy to China, now on a furlough, has been ordered to return to his post. Until a successor to Von Brandt is appointed the business of the Legation will be conducted by Count Von Tattenbach, Secretary of the Embassy. The statement that Admiral Goltz, commander of the German squadron in the East, has been ordered to concentrate his vessels at Hong Kong and then proceed to Chinese treaty ports, is also declared untrue.

BENT ON PEACE.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The general public is regarded as more than ever bent on peace. Should the negotiations with China collapse, it is thought the Government will not survive the meeting of the Chambers twenty-four hours.

WILL NOT ACT AS ARBITRATOR.

Under no conditions will Germany consent to act as arbitrator between China and France. Hitherto China has not requested the intervention of any European Power. The aggregate strength of the German squadron in Chinese waters is thirty-six guns and 950 men.

MARQUIS TSENG.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Embassador, in an interview at Folkestone, on his return from Paris, said China was determined to concede nothing concerning the suzerianty over Annam. She did not wish France to possess the territory adjoining the Chinese frontier. The dispatch of French reënforcements to Tonquin would be unfortunate, as it would compel China to boldly send troops to the adjacent province. The military party was daily gaining ground at Pekin. Occurrences hitherto were attributable to the excessive zeal of French officials. Any ill-considered measures on the part of the French might be attended with results. The Marquis said nothing definit had resulted from his journey to Paris.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—Michael Davitt is very ill with inflammation of the lungs. His sickness necessitates the cancellation of all his engagements to address the National League meetings in the various parts of Ireland.

ACTOR AND SONGSTRESS.

COQUELIN, THE ELDER, TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—[Special Cable.]—Coquelin, the elder, has decided to pay a visit to America next season. He will remain on the other side of the Atlantic some six weeks only, his engagement at the Comédie Française not permitting longer absence. He will play for a fortnight in New York, and for the same length of time in Boston and Philadelphia. M. Coquelin will take with him a carefully-selected and excellent company. He will personate Tartufe and Mascarille in "Les Précieuses Ridicules" in one program, and the astute lawyer in "Mlle. de La Seiglière"; the fast young husband in "Un Mari a la Campagne," the original of the "The Serious family"; Hannibal in "l'Aventurière," the original of "Home," and Grengoire in "Le Luthier de Cremone" and "Le Joie Fait Peur": and last, but not least, "Don Cæsar de Bazan," in D'Ennery's comedy. He has never yet played that part, but means to give it in Brussels during the coming winter. It will undoubtedly prove one of the greatest successes of his brilliant career.

TROUBLES OF CHRISTINE NILSSON.

Mme. Christine Nilsson has caused notice to be served upon M. Monlusson, a Paris stockbroker, for the recovery of £5,800, being part of the property of her deceased husband, M. Rouzaud. Mme. Nilsson's claims amount in all to nearly £10,000, and are categorically disputed by the relatives of her late husband, who at the same time contend that the money should not be allowed to lie idle. Four of the heirs have petitioned for the appointment of a Receiver who shall pay the money into the National Deposit Office until the final liquidation of the estate. After some legal arguments it has been decreed that the sum of £5,800 shall be deposited at the Government office by M. Monlusson without prejudice to the charges of other claimants upon this estate.

THE BOURBONS.

THE COUNT OF PARIS ABANDONED BY THE FRIENDS OF DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The *Union*, the organ of the Legitimists, has ceased publication. The farewell address says the paper's mission ended with the death of the Count of Chambord. It salutes the Count of Paris as the head of the House of France, and hopes he will restore to Christians the traditional monarchy. The cessation implies the Legitimists will not support the Count of Paris unless he claims the throne on the most absolute clerical principles, which is known to be impossible.

PERU.

THE YGLESIAS MINISTRY.

LIMA, Sept. 13.—The Yglesias Ministry is given as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Justice—Dr. Bariniga.

Foreign Affairs—José Antonio Lavarelle.

War—Gen. Osma.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Dr. Malpartida.

THE TURF.

THE ST. LEGER STAKES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The race for the St. Leger stakes for 3-year-olds run at Doncaster today was won by the Duke of Hamilton's Ossian; C. Perkins' Chiselhurst second, Lord Ellesmere's Highland Chief third. The last betting was 9 to 1 against Ossian, 100 to 6 against Chiselhurst, and 5 to 2 against Highland Chief. Ossian won by three lengths; Highland Chief a bad third.

CABLE NOTES.

At London 11,627 bales of Sydney and Port Phillip wool were sold yesterday.

Seventeen Pomeranian herring boats have been missing since the recent gales.

Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon the Crown Prince of Portugal.

The Dutch Colonial Minister requests that when the budget for the East Indies is compiled a credit be inserted for the improvement of the Port of Batavia.

The Nederland Company's steamer Prince Frederick, which was believed to be in the Strait of Sunday at the time of the volcanic eruptions, has arrived at Aden.

The six men who have been confined in Tullamore Prison, Ireland, on the charge of murdering Constable Brown, have been discharged for lack of evidence.

The appointment of Gen. Schmitz by the French Government as Ambassador to St. Petersburg creates an unfavorable impression at Berlin, owing to his Alsatian origin.

Hicks Pasha, who left Khartoum with 5,000 men for a campaign against El Mahdi, the false prophet, telegraphs the Khedive that El Mahdi's religious influence is broken.

At Agram yesterday the police surprised some secret societies which have been endeavoring to direct the riots against the Jews. Several officers of the societies have been arrested.

The quater-centenary of Martin Luther will be celebrated at Wittenberg, Prussia, today. Over 1,000 clergymen from all parts of Protestant Germany will assist. Many descendants of Luther have already arrived at Wittenberg.

At a meeting of the supporters of Bradlaugh it was resolved that at the next session of Parliament the House of Commons should be given no rest until Bradlaugh be admitted to his seat or his legal disqualification finally determined.

It is announced that among the questions to be placed before the propaganda and American prelates for discussion at the conference at Rome in November will be one concerning the attitude of the Catholic clergy towards Irish agitators in America.

The Suez Canal Company has decided that after Jan. 1 next all vessels passing through the canal in ballast shall be entitled to a reduction of two and a half francs per ton. The company will also in future pay the cost of floating and restarting stranded vessels.

Owing to an article printed in a Spanish newspaper, signed by a member of the Spanish Cabinet, the Duc de Fernan Nunez, the Spanish Embassador to France, has left the Embassy and forwarded his resignation to King Alfonso. No action will be taken on the resignation until the return of the King to Madrid.

A panic was caused in the theatre at Carlsbad last night owing to a false alarm of fire. In the supposed emergency the doors were found locked, and many of the audience had to make their escape from the windows, but after awhile the doors were forced open, affording exit. Several persons were injured.

Emperor William has conferred upon Prince Alexander of Hesse-Cassel the command of the Thirteenth Dragoons, on the occasion of the Prince's completion of his fiftieth year of military service. Prince Alexander cordially accepted the honor, showing that he has abandoned all anti-Prussian tendencies, and that the entente cordiale between the Emperor and himself has been restored.

THE DOMINION.

Arrival at Toronto of Lorne and Louise—Financial Matters.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 12.—The Governor-General, Princess Louise, and Prince George arrived here today and were received at the depot by the Mayor and a distinguished assemblage of prominent citizens, civil and military. The Royal Grenadiers furnished a guard of honor. The party drove to the Queen's Hotel, and about 1 o'clock his Excellency was presented with an address by the Toronto curlers. This afternoon the viceregal party formally opened the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—His Excellency the Governor-General, the Princess Louise, and Prince George and party reached the Union Station in a special car attached to the regular train at 11 o'clock today, and were accorded a very enthusiastic reception. A guard of honor of the Royal Grenadiers was drawn up on the platform. A number of prominent gentlemen, both civil and military, were in waiting on the platform, and when the Governor-General, Princess, and Prince George stepped from the car they received a cordial welcome. The guard of honor presented arms, the band played "God Save the Queen," and the crowd of citizens heartily cheered the party as they entered the carriage which was in waiting. They were then driven to the Queen's Hotel, followed by large numbers of people, who seemed considerably excited over the event. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is the very picture of health, and she good-naturedly bowed her acknowledgments to the cheers of the crowd. Prince George is a handsome youth, with a strong resemblance to his father and family. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Ontario branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, of which Lorne is a patron, met in one of the parlors of the Queen's Hotel and in the presence of the Princess Louise and Prince George presented his Excellency with their farewell address. At 3 o'clock the viceregal party proceeded to the Exhibition grounds, where his Excellency formally opened the Industrial Exhibition.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 12.—It is announced that Sir Leonard Tilley, Minister of Finance, has been successful in his mission to London. He has made arrangements for floating the bonds authorized by Parliament to redeem £6,500,000 sterling of maturing bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. One million of this is held by the Government on account of sinking fund, leaving £5,500,000 to provide for next November. The Government will offer to exchange with the present bondholders from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 of new 4 per cent bond for those now held by them, and next year will place on the English market a 3½ per cent loan for a sum sufficient to meet the maturing bonds. The substitution of these bonds for the present 5 per cents will reduce the interest on the public debt by $325,000.

It is also the intention of the Government to call for tenders for a Canadian loan of $4,000,000 at 4 per cent, the principal and interest payable in Canada.

EUROPEAN TROUBLES.

Turkey's Intentions—The Czar to Meet Kaiser Wilhelm—Russia's Foreign Minister.

Germany and Austria Already Protesting Against Russia's Conquest of Bulgaria.

Germany's Fears Ostensibly Directed upon France, but Really Due to Russian Aggression.

The Perplexing Questions of Race Hatred Which Are Now Disintegrating Great Empires.

DIPLOMACY.

REMONSTRANCES.

VIENNA, Sept. 12—Austria and Germany made remonstrances at St. Petersburg concerning the action of Russian agents in Bulgaria.

TURKEY'S INTENTION.

At Constantinople the Sultan, during an audience with the German Ambassador, declared it the intention of Turkey to adhere to the policy foreshadowed by the Austro-German alliance.

THE CZAR.

It is expected the Czar will meet the Emperor of Germany before returning to St. Petersburg.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs now in London is likely to extend his visit to Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

GERMANY'S ISOLATION.

REASONS FOR BISMARCK'S WATCHFULNESS.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—It is not difficult to understand that from a German point of view it is necessary not only to be strong, but to appear so—not only to be always on guard, but to keep Europe thoroughly aware of the fact. The position of the Empire is, after all, a hard and onerous one. French hostility is comparatively a trifle, which time and policy might be expected to soften had Germany no other preoccupation. The enduring and unrelaxing pressure that compels her to remain one vast camp comes from the opposit side. It is not an affair of policy or of human volition, but a consequence of the very nature of things. The sea does not press more inevitably and inexorably upon the dikes of Holland than do the vast inchoate masses of Russia upon every organized Government on their frontiers.

FRENCH RANCOR.

HOW IT IS KEPT WARM.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Although the French press has been singularly temperate in its comments on the recent Berlin semi-official article, such an affront could not be expected to pass altogether unnoticed by the Departmental Councils. M. Henri Martin, the Senator and historian, has laid before the Aisne Council an engraving, issued by a Paris publisher, representing the shooting of three schoolmasters in the department by the Germans in 1870. The publisher suggested that the picture should be hung up in every school. The Council could not take action in such a matter, but it nominated a committee, headed by M. Martin (M. Waddington and M. de St. Vallier being also members), to collect and publish a history of the invasion of the department. Such episodes as the defense of St. Quentin, the blowing up of the powder-magazine at Laon, the shooting of the schoolmasters for defending the passage of the Aisne, and the death or captivity of Mayors and citizens resulting from the performance of acts of heroism should not, the Council thinks, fall into oblivion, but should be made the means of kindling manly and patriotic sentiments. It is somewhat surprising to see the Laon explosion mentioned in such a connection, for the impression at the time was that it was an act of treachery by which many German soldiers were killed after the formal surrender and occupation of the town.

RACE HATREDS.

AN EDITORIAL IN THE LONDON TIMES.

From the East of Europe come the rumors of disturbances, partly political, partly social. The Vienna *Presse* tells us that the Czar has intimated his wish that the Russian Generals now in Bulgaria should remain there for two years longer, and that any objection to the arrangement will be construed as an act of rebellion against Russia. This presents the relations between Russia and Bulgaria in a light which is certainly not that of the treaty of Berlin.

In Servia there are rumors of commotion, which, however, it is difficult to reduce to tangible shape.

When we enter the Austrian dominions we meet with trouble in a more fully developed form. There is a double struggle going on—between Jews and Christians, and between Hungarians and Croats. The Austro-Hungarian Empire is probably the most astonishing political entity on the face of the earth. It is composed of Germans, Magyars, Croats, Czechs, and other varieties of the Slavonic race, all unfriendly to one another, yet compelled by pressing dangers to maintain some kind of unity. The Hungarian arms have been defaced or torn down by the populace at Agram, and the Town Council has declared that it will rather resign than take any part in their restoration. The Bishop, presumably apprehensive of bloodshed, has urged the Government not to insist upon restoring the objectionable emblems; but M. Tisza could hardly be expected to acquiesce in the gross insult offered to the State, and has intimated his fixed determination to uphold its authority. In the Zala District disorder appears to have attained yet more serious dimensions, though the Jews are there the objects of popular hate, and the movement is Socialistic. It is a revolt against the power of the purse wielded by the hebraic race. Indeed, wherever we find disturbance, actual or threatened, in Europe, it is referable not to great political considerations, but to ethnical prejudices and antipathies. We have all heard glowing predictions of the disappearance of those things under the influence of closer relations and improved mutual knowledge. Railways, commercial treaties, and the rest of the machinery of progress have now been long enough in operation in Europe to produce some of the blissful effect anticipated from them; but the prejudice of race, far from disappearing, actually shows increased bitterness. If a man is objectionable in our eyes we do not learn to love him because his society is thrust upon us at our club; and in the same way there is reason to fear that when the manners of one nation are offensive to another, brotherly love is not promoted by making each overrun the other's territory in the holiday season, or making them rivals in the same markets. The old English notion of foreigners was, no doubt, very absurd, but it is not by any means certain that the abstract foreigner of fifty years ago was not the object of less active dislike than the actual specimens everybody is now familiar with. Far from seeing any of that amalgamation of races which some have anticipated, the world presents to us the spectacle of increasing minuteness of ethnical division and growing accentuation of minor peculiarities. Mr. Parnell's speech shows little tendency to approximation between England and Ireland, and that exaggeration of national prejudices which is his political capital is going on in various ways all over Europe.

SOLD HER CHILDREN.

From a report of certain proceedings at Oldham, Eng., the following remarkable statement is taken: "It appeared that the woman wanted to sell her children, and a large crowd collected. She was successful in selling one child to a woman, and this woman, having purchased the child for 6d., made off with her prize in a cab. The mother wanted to dispose of the other child, and at first asked 2d., but ultimately brought down the demand to 1d., without finding a purchaser."

CRIMINAL NEWS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Birmingham says: Howard Reese, the young man shot in an affray by B. Daire at Pratt Mines Saturday, is dead, and Daire, after preliminary trial, has been committed to jail without bail.

GRAPEVILLE, Westmoreland County, Pa., Sept. 12.—Joseph Pune, an Italian, while attempting to steal potatoes from a garden-patch last night, was riddled with bullets, and then dragged to the railroad crossing and laid on the track, where he was discovered some time later. Pune is still alive, but the physicians pronounce his wounds fatal. The farmers have been annoyed for some time past by parties committing depredations, and last night laid in ambush with the above results. No arrests have yet been made.

DAKOTA.

A Victory for Woman Suffrage in the Constitutional Convention—The Prohibition Question.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A large amount of work was done at the Constitutional Convention today. Committee reports on legislation, exemptions, real and personal property, and State institutions, and public buildings were taken up and, after a number of amendments, adopted. The following substitution for the last section of the report of rights of suffrage was adopted: "Any woman having the qualifications enumerated in Sec. 1 of this article as to age, residence, and citizenship may vote at any election held solely for school purposes, and may hold any office relating to schools in this State."

The report of the committee on corporations other than banking and municipal provides that corporations may be created under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts except for municipal, educational, religious, benevolent, and reformatory purposes; that all general laws or special acts enacted under these provisions may be altered or repealed by the Legislature; that the property of all corporations, except those enumerated above, shall be subjected to a uniform rate of taxation. The State cannot be a stockholder in any corporation, nor pay their debts or liabilities, nor grant them subsidies, unless such debts or liabilities are incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State. No street railway or telegraph or telephones can be constructed in any city, village, or town without the consent of the local authorities.

The Committee on Coat of Arms, State Seal, and Motto, recommended the following:

That the design discussed below be the coat of arms and the great seal of Dakota; a seal draped with the American flag depending from the beak of an eagle. In the background of the shield a range of hills and the chimney of a smelting-furnace; in the centre of the shield a river bearing a steamboat; on the hither bank of the river a train of cars; in the middle foreground a field of wheat and a field of corn; in the immediate right foreground a white man and his plow; in the left foreground an Indian and tepee. Both white man and Indian are looking at a rift in the clouds where appears the legend, "Fear God, and Take Your Own Part," this legend to be the motto of the State of Dakota.

The prohibition question is being greatly agitated both in and outside the convention. A special committee appointed to draft a prohibition clause for incorporation into the Constitution reported the following:

SEC. 1. The manufacture or sale of intoxicating or malt liquors in this State except for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes is prohibited, and there shall exist no property right in such intoxicating or malt liquors except for medicinal, mechanical, and sacramental purposes.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall make all needful and necessary laws for the proper enforcement and carrying into effect of Sec. 1 of this article.

The consideration and debate of this question is set for Friday morning. The representative temperance people of Dakota are here and attending closely to business. It is very probable when the prohibition article is put to the convention Friday it will be adopted and the people of the State be given a chance to ratify it at the polls.

Convention of the Northern Counties.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The convention of all counties north of the forty-sixth parallel was held here today. Seventy counties were represented. The convention was a very lively one. The resolutions are drawn so as to admit of several constructions, but the general interpretation is that they are against division and favor a convention of the entire Territory and the formation of a constitution for all of Dakota. They were adopted by a vote of three to one on the call of counties, and this shows the feeling of the convention, and, it is claimed, of the north part of the Territory. An Executive Committee was appointed consisting of W. H. Francis of Burleigh County, D. H. Steele of Kidder, A. W. Edwards of Cass, J. H. Miller of Richland, and George Walsh of Grand Forks. This body is to confer with the Sioux Falls convention and bring about a convention of the entire Territory if possible, and have this settle all differences if possible.

The following are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, The convention now in session at Sioux Falls, Dak., and representing only that portion lying south of the forty-sixth parallel, has assumed to act for the people of the Territory in the preamble of its constitution as published in the Associated Press dispatches of today; and

WHEREAS, The convention at Sioux Falls, in this action, has ignored the rights of North Dakotians who represent more than half the aggregated wealth of the entire Territory; therefore,

Resolved, By this convention that we earnestly protest against this attempt on the part of the people of South Dakota, as represented in the Sioux Falls convention, to appropriate the name Dakota, our common heritage. The productions of that portion of Dakota lying north of the forty-sixth parallel have made the name Dakota famous and given it commercial value and prestige, of which we should not and cannot be deprived.

Resolved, That we further protest against the admission of South Dakota under a constitution making no provision for the assumption of an equitable proportion of the present Territorial debt by the people of South Dakota; and we do further strongly protest against the admission of the Territory as a whole under the constitution adopted, or to be adopted, at Sioux Falls or elsewhere, in which the people of the entire Territory must be admitted as a whole. We demand a voice in the preparation of the organic law, and will oppose any movement tending toward Statehood which deprives us of the privilege of assenting or dissenting to the constitutional provisions.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A $20,000 Blaze in This City.

Early yesterday morning the West Side was visited by a fire of mysterious origin which caused a loss of about $20,000. It was about 6:30 o'clock when a dense volume of smoke was discovered issuing from the second-story windows of the two-story brick building Nos. 23 to 31 West Madison street, owned by Anna and Lord Hubbard and occupied by several different tenants. A still alarm was sent to Chemical Engine Company No. 1, and this was followed by an alarm from Box No. 278 and then by a second alarm a short time after, the conflagration threatening to become a very serious one. Owing, however, to the prompt and efficient work of the Fire Department the flames were confined to the building where they originated, although sad havoc was created by the fire above and the water below. The upper story was pretty well gutted by the flames, and the rooms underneath were deluged with water, an immense amount of which had to be thrown to check the work of ruin by fire. It was fully two hours before all of the engines had been withdrawn.

The building is worth about $3,000 less than it was before going through the fire ordeal, but this loss is covered by an insurance divided up as follows: Westchester, $2,000; Girard, $1,500; Western, $1,500. There is also an insurance of $1,000 in the Citizen's of Missouri on rents.

The first floors of Nos. 27 to 31 and the second floors of Nos. 29 to 31 are occupied by J. Sugar & Co. (the Star Clothing Company), whose loss is estimated at about $7,000 by fire and water. The insurance carried by the firm is as follows: $1,000 each in the Imperial, La Confiance, Fire Association (Eng.), Shoe & Leather, and Prescott; $1,250 each in the New Hampshire, Standard (Eng.), and the New Orleans; $1,500 each in the Boston Underwriters', Providence of Washington, City of London, and American Central; $2,250 each in the North German and Traders'; and $2,500 in the Hamburg of Bremen. Total, $21,750. Insurance on fixtures, $250 each in the New Hampshire, New Orleans, and Traders'.

The first floor of No. 23 is occupied by W. A. Warwick, a cigar-dealer, whose loss will not exceed $500. Insured for $500 each in the Allemania and Boatman's.

S. Grannick, a pawnbroker, occupies the first floor of No. 25. He estimates his loss at about $1,500. Insurance, $1,000 each in the Commercial of New York and German of Peoria, and $500 in the Long Island.

The second floor of No. 23 is occupied by J. B. Scholl, banjo manufacturer, whose loss may reach $800. He is insured in the Atlantic for $700.

Messrs. Pike & Panzer, clothiers, who occupy the rear portion of No. 25, up-stairs, lose nearly $5,000 at a rough estimate. Insurance, $1,000 each in the Transatlantic and Mercantile of Chicago.

The front portion of No. 25, up-stairs, was occupied by Marks Bros., cigar manufacturers, who roughly estimate their loss at about $3,000. Insurance, North German, $1,800; Standard, of London, $2,500.

The fire is thought to have originated from a defective chimney.

The front curtains in the dry-goods store of F. Blumenfeld & Son, No. 189 North Clark street, caught fire from the gas-jet about 8:30 last evening. Officer Patrick O'Regan discovered the flames, and extinguished them unaided. Loss about $50. Fully insured in the Girard Insurance Company.

An alarm from Box 29 at 12:30 o'clock this morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the second story of Nos. 87 and 89 Franklin street. The entire four-story building, with the exception of the ground floor of No. 87 (which is occupied by A. H. Wiser & Co., moldings and picture frames), is used by John Anderson & Co., printers, stationers, bookbinders, and publishers of the *Scandinaven*. Their loss from fire and water is $500; fully insured. Wiser & Co.'s loss is $150 from water, also insured. The building, owned by W. A. Henry, was damaged $200, also insured. The fire originated in the *Skandinaven* press-room from oiled rags left against a frame partition in the press-room. During the progress of the fire a heavy glass fell on the head of Ole Thompson, engineer of the *Skandinaven*, seriously cutting him about the head.

The alarm from Box 151 at 10:30 last night was caused by fire in the barn at the rear of No. 2908 Michigan avenue, owned and occupied by James Gillett. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of $150; insurance unknown.

A Loss of $75,000 on a Boston Manufacturing Establishment.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—An alarm of fire shortly before 7 o'clock this evening, quickly followed by a second and a third, called the entire Fire Department of the city proper to West Canton street, where the flames were bursting from the roof and almost every window of the large six-story brick building owned and occupied by Smith & Co., manufacturers of desks and office furniture. The combustible nature of the stock and the fact that the factory was surrounded by wooden buildings, several of which were large stables and storehouses of combustible goods, led to sounding the third alarm. The fire was very fierce and hot, and for the first half hour the apparatus was busily employed in fighting it. It was speedily under control, however, and was prevented from getting a foothold outside the walls, though streams of sparks and some large brands poured out in all directions. The building was thoroughly gutted, though the walls and a part of the flooring remain standing. As nearly as can be estimated at this hour the loss will aggregate $75,000 or over, divided as follows: Building, $30,000; machinery, $4,400; workmen's tools, $3,500; lumber, $3,000; stock in process of manufacture and finished goods, $35,000. Smith & Co. have a total insurance on building and contents of about $60,000. The fire caused a tremendous light and attracted immense crowds.

A Blaze at Fort Smith, Ark.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 12.—There was a destructive fire last night in the business portion of the city. The heaviest losses are: F. W. Boas, building and stock, $10,000; insurance, $6,000. John Vaughan, building and stock, $10,000; insurance, $6,000. Devlin & Park, boots and shoes, $15,000; insurance, $5,500. Kennedy & Tate, $4,500; insurance, $3,500. A. Hagler, dry goods, $7,000; fully insured. Guller & Brunold, confectioners, $8,000; insurance, $6,000. P. Burnam, clothing, $5,000; insurance, $7,000. All the buildings are a total loss.

Ice-Houses Burned.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 12.—Seven of the thirteen ice-houses at North Chelmsford, belonging to the Boston Ice Company, were burned last night. The loss is $35,000; insured for $20,000.

At Columbus, Tex.

COLUMBUS, Tex., Sept. 12.—The large cotton-gin house of the Columbus Oil Works burned today. Loss, $10,000; insured for $3,500.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Six New Cases and Two Deaths at Pensacola Navy-Yard.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 12.—The city is still healthy. At the navy-yard there were six new cases and two deaths.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Commodore English, Acting Secretary of the Navy, last night received the following telegram from Lieutenant-Commander Welsh at Pensacola: "Naval forces convalescent; will issue rations tomorrow to the destitute of the reserve. Gov. Bloxham has never noticed the telegram sent him, as authorized by the department." Great indignation is felt at the Navy Department at the course pursued by the State authorities of Florida in not paying any attention to the necessity of caring for the destitute on the reserve of Pensacola, even when appealed to by the naval authorities. Commodore English says in regard to the matter, that the absolute indifference of the State authorities shows almost a lack of humanity when it is considered the residents of the reserve are in no way connected with the navy, but should be the especial care of the State, which, if unwilling or unable to prevent their starving, could at least help them by an appeal for public assistance. He says further that the publications intimating a lack of humanity on the part of the Navy Department are entirely uncalled for. The department called the attention of the State officials to the condition of affairs, and, when no action was taken by them, authorized the distribution of rations from the Government supplies. It is the impression that the indifference shown arises from pique because of the closing of the Pensacola Navy-Yard.

In Mexico.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Sept. 12.—Word just received from Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, says it is no longer denied that yellow-fever is prevailing there as well as at Guaymas, Mazatlan, and a number of other Pacific coast towns. Six soldiers died in one day of black vomit. There were sixteen deaths at Guaymas last week. A perfect panic prevails. This is the first appearance of the disease in these parts. A large number of people are leaving.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Collision in Nebraska—Eleven Cars Wrecked in Wyoming—Two Casualties on Eastern Roads.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A State Fair excursion train on the Missouri Pacific Railway, which uses the Union Pacific track from Papillion into this city, collided with a Union Pacific freight-train on a curve about 10 o'clock this morning. Both trains were running at full speed, and the engines were badly wrecked, and the train following was delayed and obliged to transfer while a track was being built around the wreck. Union Pacific men attribute the wreck to the negligence of Root, the Missouri Pacific conductor, who has not appeared up to this evening. Several passengers were badly shaken up, and one, Capt. John Taylor, of Stanton, Neb., was seriously injured internally by people falling upon him.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 12.—Last Saturday two parts of a freight-train separated because of a broken coupling, and came into collision over the bridge, twenty-five miles west of Green River, broke down the structure, and wrecked eleven cars. The bridge is now repaired and trains are running regularly.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 12.—The engine of the second section of a freight-train bound east on the New York & New England Railroad broke from the train at Andover this morning. The train following crashed into the rear. Eight cars were wrecked and several derailed. The brakeman had a leg broken. Two cars were burned. The track was blockaded, and the passengers transferred.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 12.—A freight-train on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad was wrecked this morning at Siegfried's Bridge. Eight cars were demolished. The tracks are blockaded, and all trains will be delayed several hours. Passengers and baggage will be transferred at the scene of the accident.

THE TEXAS TOE

More Sacred than the Chinese Cue, and Guarded Even with Life Itself.

One Man Killed and Two Wounded in Defense of the Member at Trinity.

Mr. Smith Stabbed to Death by a Clergyman's Family in a Church-Yard.

Killed His Employer's Son and Wounded "the Boss"—The Shooter's Own Fate.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 12.—At Trinity yesterday Maj. H. B. Hurlock, a large mill-owner, and his son, W. H. Hurlock, 22 years old, were shot by a man named Roseman, one of their employés, aged 23. W. H. Hurlock is now dead, and the father's wounds are probably mortal. A young son of Maj. Hurlock had been annoying Roseman, who, in endeavoring to make him desist, accidently injured the child's foot. The Major with words and hands abused Roseman, but the latter declined to resent. The Major then called his son to come out and whip Roseman. The son's blows quickly put Roseman on the ground, when the latter drew a revolver and shot his adversary in the head and heart. The Major returning for a pistol, Roseman shot him also, then coolly went up-stairs, procured an additional sixshooter, and barricaded himself. The mill-men had armed and gathered around the premises. The lady of the house entreated Roseman to leave, and he complied with the remark, "I will, for you are a woman." The men opened fire, and after filling Roseman with goose-shot secured him. After his capture Maj. Hurlock, though perforated with bullets, beat and cuffed Roseman until the by-standers interfered. Roseman is dark-complexioned, with piercing eyes, thick lips, and has jet black hair hanging in profusion down his shoulders.

Stabbed to Death by a Clergyman's Family.

LOVELADY, Tex., Sept. 12.—Last night, five miles west of here, Thomas Smith went into a church-meeting where religious services were in progress. He was slightly intoxicated, and stepped on the toes of one Brown, the clergyman's son. A few words passed, but the matter dropped until after the services, when it was renewed. Smith was stabbed and instantly killed. Brown's brother and also the Rev. B. D. Brown, his father, are supposed to be implicated, and will be arrested.

FASHION IN FLOWERS.

[London *Pall Mall Gazette.*]—The two most useful and brilliant of autumnal flowers are the dahlia and the hollyhock. Both, of course, were originally single. Under cultivation both became double, and until recently no garden that respected itself tolerated a single dahlia or a single hollyhock. Within the last year or two, however, fickle fashion has come to the conclusion that the ancient single dahlia, as it came from Mexico in the days of our grandfathers, is more beautiful than the double, solid, and regular ball of flowers which attained symmetry and perfection under the care of successive gardeners, and which has for many years formed the autumnal home of the earwig. It is not unlikely that the same change may await the hollyhock. Not many days ago we saw in a London garden in St. John's wood a gay row of single hollyhocks. They had been raised from American seed, and certainly nothing could be brighter or more beautiful. On inquiry, however, at Ware's well-known herbaceous garden at Tottenham, we found that the single flower is no longer cultivated there. It will be strange if the hollyhock, like the dahlia, were to revert after so many years to its original type.

A Corner on the Corn.

Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion remedy *controls the market. Cure is perfect.* Take no other. Druggists, 25c.

Chamber suits in great variety and late design at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Do not go to the country without a bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your soda and lemonade and keep your digestive organs in order. Be sure it is the genuine Angostura of world-wide fame and manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The mortality among infants, arising chiefly from food deficient in nutriment and difficult of digestion, may be avoided in a great measure by the use of Mellin's Food, the only real substitute for mothers' milk. A trial will prove its value. Sold by all druggists.

Lundborg's Perfumes,
Edenia and Maréchal Niel Rose.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.,

SHOE DEPT.

WE WILL SELL TODAY:

Ladies' French Kid Buttoned Boots At $3.50.

Ladies' Curacoa Kid Butt'n'd Boots At $2.60.

Ladies' Peb. Goat Buttoned Boots At $2.50.

Ladies' Peb. Goat Side Lace Boots At $2.00.

Misses' Pebble Goat School Shoes $2.00.

Infants' Cur. Kid Buttoned Boots, 50 Cents.

PAPILLON CATARRH CURE

Will positively alleviate and cure

HAY FEVER,

CATARRH AND ROSE COLD.

The season for Hay Fever is near at hand. This remedy is pleasant to use as a preventive. It does not irritate, but soothes and heals, and will cure without fail. Send for our pamphlet and testimonials. Sold by Druggists in this city.

PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,

Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in

AREND'S KUMYSS.

NEW YORK.

Statement that Jay Gould Is Still Virtually Owner of the "World."

Safe Arrival of the Amerique—The Story of an Unlucky Pleasure Journey.

A Modern Mother Shipton Propheises that Dreadful Things Will Happen Before Christmas.

Mysterious Conduct of a Steamboat-Inspector in Regard to the Riverdale's Boiler.

Ex-Congressman Flower Conducting a Barrel Campaign—The New Jersey Democratic Convention.

THE "WORLD."

BUSINESS RELATIONS OF MR. GOULD AND MR. PULITZER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—"There have been a good many insinuations of late," said a New York gentleman today, "that the New York *World* though ostensibly owned by Mr. Pulitzer, was not altogether out of the control of Mr. Jay Gould. Insinuations and even open charges of this kind have kept the editor of the *World* very busy and very angry, as his editorial responses clearly indicate. There has been a good deal of vigor shown in denying the relationship of the *World* to the great monopolist, and it was only a few days ago that the most emphatic denial of all was published—one that was evidently intended to settle the question for all time, and to the end that nobody beside Mr. Pulitzer was the owner of the *World*. It is within the knowledge of a few people, however, that this is not altogether true. Mr. Jay Gould is almost as much the owner of the *World* today as he was before Mr. Pulitzer came down like a St. Louis wolf on the New York journalistic fold. In fact, Mr. Gould has so much to say about certain obligations (financial) concerning the *World* ownership that he has of late been making this life a particularly burdensome one for Mr. Pulitzer. When the *World* was sold the consideration was $340,000. As Mr. Gould was the sole owner the payments were, of course, to be made to him. Mr. Pulitzer executed his obligations and assumed control. Mr. Gould glad, no doubt, to have the elephant off his hands. But $340,000 was not the sole consideration. There was one more, of much consequence to Mr. Gould, and not at all calculated to add to the freedom of a professedly independent journalist. Mr. Gould stipulated—if not in the bond, at all events where it could be enforced—that the *World* should for the space of one year be a friend of and sustain all his (Gould's) business interests. This did not please Pulitzer, and lately the *World* has kicked over the traces. The support of Gould was not altogether free, open, and assuring; in fact Mr. Gould was slapped right and left. As a cautious business man the *World* editor was not altogether bright. He had not paid a penny, it is said, on the purchase of the *World*, and a few days ago Mr. Gould happened to think it might be good policy to squeeze Mr. Pulitzer. So he informed him that he must do one thing or the other—pay or get out; there were others ready with the money, and if he had none he might as well close the shop and move back to St. Louis. Pulitzer rushed around, got $150,000 and paid it, and then printed another screed on his absolute ownership of the paper. The trouble was not yet over, for while Mr. Gould insisted upon 6 per cent on the remainder of the indebtedness—$190,000—Pulitzer begged and fought for 4 per cent, and there the matter stands. It is said that the *World* people are considering the purchase of the *Mail and Express*, and will make it an evening tender to the *World* if secured. Mr. Field is willing to sell."

THE AMERIQUE.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK—THE SINKING OF THE WOODBURN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Amerique, of the general Transatlantic Company, arrived at her pier this evening and brought the passengers of the St. Germain, which ran into the English steamer Woodburn and sank her. One of the passengers who was on the St. Germain said in reference to the collision: "I was on the deck at the time. We left Havre Aug. 25 and were proceeding with fair weather. At 3 o'clock the morning of the 26th I was on deck. It was a bright starlight night and clear. I distinctly saw the lights of the tug Recovery and the Woodburn, which was being towed with about 600 feet of line. The second officer was in charge, and his shouts awoke many of the passengers. Our steamer was evidently trying to pass between the tug and the steamer. The lookout claimed afterward that he did not see any light on the Woodburn. The tug passed away, while we came on and struck the Woodburn on the starboard side nearly amidships. Our steamer cut right through her, and she sank almost instantly. There was much excitement among the passengers on the St. Germain, especially among those in the steerage. The Woodburn had on board a crew of sixteen men, with the Captain, and one passenger, who was also lost. The St. Germain's collision bulkhead was broken through, and the water poured into and filled the first compartment. Between this and the second was a door, which was open. The ship's carpenter rushed down and shut the door immediately after the collision. This probably saved the St. Germain from sinking, and, consequently, the lives of the passengers. If the second compartment had filled with water the steamer would have sunk. The cause of the collision, the officers of the Germain said, was the length of the tow line and the failure of the tug to port her helm in time."

NOT A PLEASANT JOURNEY.

Among the passengers on the St. Germain were Mr. Clarence G. Dinsmore and wife, of No. 302 Fifth avenue, this city, who had been traveling around the world and had suffered from bad luck on almost the entire trip. They left San Francisco Nov. 6, 1882, and sailed for Japan, and thence on to India. When near the Vale of Cashmere, India, they received intelligence of the death of relatives and friends in this city. A short time afterward, when off False Point, about thirty-six hours from Calcutta, the steamer Chinsurah, on which they had sailed, was wrecked. They lost all their baggage. Mr. Dinsmore was left with only the suit of clothes he wore. In the same disaster he lost $4,000 or $5,000 in money and curious photographic negatives and other collection. Then Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore proceeded on their way westward, and finally embarked on the St. Germain.

A FALSE REPORT.

Capt. Santelle, of the Amerique, was unable to account for the report which was sent here from England that the Amerique had sunk. Nothing had washed overboard that would show its connection with the Amerique. For the first thirty-six hours out the voyage had been rough, but no accident of any kind occurred. Mr. Debian, the agent of the company in this city, said that he had been unable to trace the rumor to its source. He had constantly received telegrams concerning the report, and many people had called at his office. He therefore had duplicate telegrams made ready, and when the Amerique was sighted they were sent to anxious inquirers about the steamer.

INQUESTS.

VICTIMS OF A RECENT COLLISION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The inquest on the bodies of John Hart and John Henry Balte, killed in the collision of Rockaway and Long Beach trains on the Long Island Railroad the 2d inst., was concluded. The jury find that, although there was no criminal negligence to be charged to George Johnson, the conductor of the Rockaway train, he was guilty of a gross error in judgment in stopping the train at Springfield Station when the Long Beach train was behind him, and also in not comparing watches with his engineer before leaving for Rockaway. They also find that James McCann, the rear brakeman of the Rockaway train, was guilty of culpable negligence in not going back far enough to signal the Long Beach train.

THE RIVERDALE EXPLOSION.

At the Coroner's inquest in the case of the victims of the explosion of the steamer Riverdale's boiler the foreman of the jury had a wordy war with Supervising-Steamboat-Inspector Starbuck in regard to the latter's right to cut and carry away portions of the boiler before the conclusion of the Coroner's investigation. Starbuck said his authority was the Secretary of the Treasury, and stated that the jury could view pieces of the boiler at his office. This the jury refused to do, and Starbuck said the boiler exhibits would not be allowed out of his office unless by authority of the Supervising Inspector-General. Coroner Martin held that the Inspector-General's authority in the matter was subordinate to his own, and said if the pieces were not delivered at the Coroner's office he would issue an order that they should be brought there and would see it was enforced. The Supervisor said he would telegraph to Washington for instructions in the matter, and the subject was dropped.

INSPIRED.

A FEMALE CRANK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A woman appeared at the Fulton street prayer-meeting last evening and announced that she had a message from Heaven, which she had been commanded to deliver. She was modest and quiet in manner, and nothing but her direful prophesies would lead one to suspect her sanity. The American Catholic prelates, she said, who were soon to go to Rome would bring back the Pope with them. Then the Nihilists would rise in armed revolt, causing a reign of terror worse than the French Revolution. The Pope would be killed before the coming Christmas and President Arthur would fall by an assasin's hand. The Catholics would bring Gen. Grant to the front and crown him King. The temperance movement would sweep away all present church organizations, creeds, and forms, and the Episcopalian clergy would leave their church and direct all spiritual affairs. And then the prophetess disappeared.

THE COURTS.

AN OLD COTTON CASE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—In the celebrated cotton suit of the Government against Harrison Johnston, ex-Special Agent of the Treasury Department, pending for years in the United States Circuit Court, ex-Judge Choate, the referee, filed his report, deciding that the defendant is entitled to judgment dismissing the complaint on its merits. The referee held that the Government waived tort and acquiesced in the disposition made by defendant of the cotton in question by accounting with defendant and by payment and settlement of defendant's per diem allowance and commissions, and that said accounting, payment, and settlement are a bar to this action. Johnston was appointed during the latter part of the War Special Agent of the Treasury to collect so-called Confederate cotton in several counties of Mississippi, and it was alleged he had sold large quantities and converted the proceeds to his own use.

SUIT AGAINST SHAW & BROS., OF BOSTON.

Richardson & Dennie, of Boston, dealers in hides and leather, have begun proceedings here against F. Shaw & Bros., whose recent failure created such a stir among business men of this city and Boston. Plaintiffs allege that early this year they sold defendants goods aggregating $29,000, on the representation that the latter were solvent. Plaintiffs allege that the representations were false, and that they were insolvent when they requested the sale of the property.

SMUGGLERS.

FOUR ARRESTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Eighty packages of silk lace, valued at about $5,000, were seized yesterday by special officers of the revenue detective force. These officers had noticed suspicious actions of some of the engineers and firemen of the Inman steamship City of Berlin, while that vessel was in port. A quantity of lace was found in the possession of one of the engineers when the Berlin arrived about five weeks ago. The steamship again reached port from Liverpool last Sunday. Monday one of the firemen was followed by the detectives and was seen to enter a store on the upper side of Spring street, between Greenwich and Hudson streets. The officers were satisfied that this store was the place to which the smuggled goods from the City of Berlin were removed. Before daylight yesterday morning the officers entered the suspected place. The keeper offered no opposition. At 6:30 a. m. one of the Berlin's engineers quietly entered the store. He was immediately seized by the officers, who found that he had six packages of lace secreted under his jacket and wound around his body. In a few moments one of his confederates entered and six more packages were found on the latter's person. Two more of the smugglers soon entered, and a dozen packages of lace were found hidden under their jackets. The officers made a thorough search of the building and found a quantity of silk lace in a closet under the stairs.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

BIDDING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE ADIEU.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Mr. James A. Armstrong, a New York newspaper man, was last night seeing off a few friends in a Pennsylvania Railroad train, Jersey City, and as the train was moving out a lady put her hand out the window to waive her friends adieu. Mr. Armstrong, thinking that the hand belonged to one of the friends in his party, shook it to bid the lady good-by, and after the train had gone an angry man ran up to Armstrong and demanded to know why he had taken hold of his wife's hand. Mr. Armstrong, remembering that he was in New Jersey, jumped to the conclusion that he was picked out for a victim of blackmail, and he drew his revolver. An officer stepped up and took him and the other man to the police station. The angry man described himself as Walter Smith, of the Commercial Hotel, New York, and he said the lady Armstrong had bade good-by was Mrs. Smith. The Sergeant would not entertain Smith's charge of assault, but detained Armstrong for carrying a revolver, and today he was fined $20 for carrying the weapon in violation of a Jersey City ordinance.

POLITICAL.

A FLOWER BARREL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Democratic managers at Albany are somewhat disturbed by the strength the Flower movement is developing. Reports received from various parts of the State during the last week show that the Flower workers are very active and abundantly supplied with money, while the Tilden or Cleveland lieutenants are without financial support, and find great difficulty in making a successful fight. Although the Democratic press is inclined to pooh-pooh the reports of these internal strifes, it is becoming plainer daily that ex-Congressman Roswell P. Flower is pushing a well-organized scheme to capture the control of the next Democratic State Committee to advance his interests in the National campaign of next year. He has secured the co-operation of most of the politicians of influence throughout the State who have any grievance against Gov. Cleveland or the Albany regency, and they, with Mr. Flower's personal friends and his barrel, make a strong combination. They are most powerful in the western part of the State, but their operations extend into all sections.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention meets at Trenton, N. J., at noon tomorrow. It is tonight admitted on all sides that Leon Abbott, of Jersey City, is the leading candidate. While his friends claim his nomination as a certainty, his opponents half admit that he may succeed, but claim that something will happen before the meeting to change the tide against him. There is less talk tonight of springing ex-Gov. Joel Parker on the convention than heretofore. Three or four persons have gone to Freehold to prevail upon the ex-Governor to allow his name to go into the convention, and it is said that the effort to nominate him will be made regardless of the answer brought back by the delegation. The leading opponents of Mr. Abbott do not believe that the scheme can succeed.

HEAVY RO BERY.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS STOLEN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—One of the most daring robberies of paintings on record took place some time during the last three week in the store of Thomas A. Wilmart, picture framer, of No. 54 East Thirteenth street, and has just been made public. Four oil paintings, the productive value of which is estimated at about $15,000 were lost. Their subjects are: "Mother and Child," by Bouguereau; a "Desmemona," by Cabanel; a "Child at Prayer," by Meyer von Bremen, and a "Flower Girl," by Perrault. How or precisely when the pictures were stolen is unknown, and there is not the least clew which could lead to the capture of the burglars. The paintings are supposed to be the property of a Mrs. Morgan. Mr. Tiffany, the jeweler, sent the paintings to Mr. Wilmart to be framed, and while in Mr. Wilmart's possession they were stolen. It will be hard for the thieves to dispose of their property. The paintings are insured for $14,000. They may be sold in Europe, but it is confidently believed that if they are offered for sale in this country the robbers will be detected. Mr. Wilmart is accustomed to ship paintings to exhibitions, and his store is in consequence more or less of a thoroughfare, where valuable paintings are scattered about within sight and reach of passers-by.

DELMONICO.

HIS MENTAL CONDITION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A rumor was in circulation today that Mr. Charles Delmonico, the celebrated caterer, was dead. This was supplemented by a report that he was not dead, but insane, and was occupying one of Mr. John Hoey's cottages in Long Branch. From acquaintances of Mr Delmonico it was learned this evening that Mr. Delmonico had acted strangely for a long time, and had just been taken to Long Branch, where he is under the charge of his sister Rosa, and where physicians visit him daily. "He has not been wholly himself," said a friend, "for three years. He has been irritable, and on occasions has said and done strange things. Yesterday he entered his restaurant, and picking up a soda-siphon for which he had no earthly use entered a cab and rode away. His many intimate friends have done all in their power to keep him secluded and quiet and away from the public. They have long suspected this condition of things, and believed it was only a question of time when Mr. Delmonico's malady would become more serious. Mr. John Hoey and his wife and Mr. Joseph Mora, the stock-broker, have been especially active in the matter, and several months ago at their solicitation Mr. Delmonico went to Long Branch for retirement. They have taken care of him there, and have recently placed him in the charge of Dr. T. A. McBride."

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

The Terrible Hardships of His Expedition—The Latest Reports.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—[Special Cable.]—Advices from the Stanley expedition in Africa to Aug. 1 were received here today. The general health of the party is reported to be very bad, and their numbers are being rapidly lessened by disease and desertions. Several have died from fevers and others are too ill to travel further. Mr. Stanley writes hopefully of the results of his explorations, and asks for European volunteers to join the expedition. One of his boats, he says, was capsized on the Congo River, and Lieut. Janson, a Belgian, and a civilian were drowned.

ATLANTIC STORMS.

Further Returns from the Disaster to the Fishing Fleet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The bark Exile, which arrived today, reports that the 1st inst., after a heavy gale in latitude 44:15, longitude 49:40, she picked up two French fishermen. The men belonged to the schooner Julian Gabrielle, of Granville, which had lost four men. The same day she was hailed by the fishing schooner Edith McIntyre, of Provincetown, Mass., and understood the Captain to say he had lost two men and a dory. The Exile endeavored to get to two other fishing schooners hailing, but the wind and sea prevented. One vessel seemed to have more men on board than her crew. Many dories and oars were passed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The schooner Florence B. Parr arrived at Yarmouth Monday from the Grand Banks. She lost her dories, flying-jib, main topmast and main boom. One of her crew named Donette was washed overboard twice, but was washed back again each time.

The schooner Trenton, at Yarmouth, from the Grand Banks, reports having passed a cabin, pieces of a stateroom, and other wreckage about sixty miles west of Sable Island the 31st inst. The schooner Summerville left Cow Bay the 28th ult. for Halifax, with coal, and has not since been heard from. Two schooners, one owned by John Maguire, of Steep Creek, Canso, and the other by Mr. Crispa, of Harbor Bouche, were out in the gale, and have not since been heard from. They are given up by their owners. Each had a crew of seven men, most of whom were married and leave families.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The current year will probably have terminated before the dismal record of marine disaster to the fishing fleets of the United States, France, and Newfoundland, occurring on the Great Banks and other fishing grounds this season, shall be closed. This evening your correspondent at Placentia telegraphs a series of melancholy accidents, involving the loss of both life and property, near the perilous reefs of Point Lance. A fine fishing schooner, commanded by Capt. Stephens, went down with a crew of five men, the sea breaking violently over her and giving not a moment's warning. Another fishing vessel belonging to Merasheen, owned and commanded by George Movelle, perished with all hands near Cape St. Mary's. Near the Bull-and-Cow Rocks, a place of ghastly horror during the prevalence of a storm, another schooner perished with every soul on board. She was owned at Red Island and was in charge of Capt. Dunphy. Two other vessels are reported lost. As yet their names are not given, but their crews must have all gone down with them. They were passed off Cape St. Mary's. One lay out on her beam ends dismasted; the second was bottom up.

The British brigantine Natalie arrived this morning from Glace Bay. Capt. Fanning reports passing at noon yesterday about five miles southwest of St. Shotts a wrecked fishing schooner. She was head down and stern above water, with her mainmast and mainsail attached, hanging over the starboard quarter. Half a mile from the wreck the vessel's boats were seen smashed into pieces, only the ribwork remaining. The doom of the crew, Capt. Fanning thinks, is sealed. The Allan steamship Caspian arrived here today from Halifax, making the run in forty hours, the shortest on record to this port. At 6 o'clock a. m. yesterday she passed through a lot of wreckage in Mizen Bank, among it being a large mainmast, with a new mainsail boom and gaff attached. The names of the crew of the ill-starred Mary Ellen, as learned from the schooner Katie, of Antigonish, today, are Capt. David Decoste, Lauchlin McDonald, Cowherd, and George Carpenter, Augustus Breen, Joseph Brown, and Lawrence Ender, seamen.

A Gale on the North Carolina Coast, the Wind Blowing Ninety-three Miles an Hour—Wrecks.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12.—At Smithville the wind reached a maximum velocity of ninety-three miles an hour for seven hours. Many houses were unroofed, wharves washed away, and fisheries seriously damaged. All the pilot-boats were blown ashore, and one sunk. Many vessels were in the harbor, but only two held their anchorage. The oldest pilots say that in duration and violence the storm exceeded any they ever experienced. The revenue-cutter Colfax, though in imminent peril for several hours, rode out the gale.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The signal corps station at Smithville, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Officer that the maximum velocity of the wind there yesterday was ninety-three miles, and its average velocity for six hours seventy miles. Thirteen vessels and pilot-boats are ashore and sunk.

CLOSED CAREERS.

Death of Hugh J. Hastings, Proprietor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser."

The Event Caused by Paralysis of the Heart, Brought On by an Accident.

Demise at Astoria, L. I., of Charles J. Fosher, Editor of the "Sportsman."

Gen. Fauntleroy, a Former United States Army Officer, Passed Away at Leesburg, Va.

Hugh J. Hastings, Proprietor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser."

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, proprietor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, died at Monmouth Beach, N. J., at 7 o'clock tonight. His death, though due to paralysis of the heart, was in great measure brought about by the accident which he met with the evening of the 3d inst., when he was knocked out of his phaeton while driving along Broadway, Long Branch. His vehicle was upset, and he was thrown heavily to the ground. Bystanders picked him up and carried him to a hotel near by, whence he was conveyed to his home at Monmouth Beach. Dr. Henry Hughes and four other physicians made an examination of the wounded man and came to the conclusion that no bones were broken, though his right shoulder and hip were badly bruised. He was put under the influence of opiates, but he became very restless after their effects passed off. During the next two days he suffered much pain and was unable to retain anything on his stomach except a little milk and some iced champagne.

The 7th inst. he was reported as slowly improving. No signs of broken bones or other internal injuries were manifest, but still the patient was unable to take any nourishment except a little beef-tea. Subsequent reports seemed to indicate convalescence. Monday, however, he passed a restless night, and the following morning pneumonia of the left lung developed. During the day he was very weak, but toward evening he rallied. His spirits at all times were cheerful. His family physician, Dr. S. O. Vanderpool, saw him in the evening. He was then bright. His respiration was 26. His temperature and pulse were 100 respectively. This morning he had no fever whatever, but his respiration fell. At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon his condition was better than at any time since pneumonia set in. At 7 o'clock, after partaking of some stimulant, he suddenly expired without a word. He was conscious to the last.

Mr. Hastings was born in the north of Ireland Aug. 20, 1820, and came to this country when 8 years old, with his mother, brothers, and sisters, his father having preceded them. The family settled in Albany. There were eight children, Hugh being next to the eldest. He began work at an early age and helped support his parents and the younger children. His first labors were as an errand-boy in a dry-goods store in William street, this city. This kind of work, however, was unsatisfactory to the boy, who was ambitious and longed for a chance to better his condition. He was a great reader, and managed by utilizing his spare time to acquire much general information. His tastes led him to writing for the newspapers, and being encouraged by the success of his first attempts he resolved to make it his business. In 1840 he became a reporter on the Albany *Atlas* and made quite a hit by the crisp, lively manner in which he wrote up local items. But the measure of his ambition was not to be filled in this way. He longed to have a newspaper of his own, and he resolved to have one. With a capital of only $7.50 he founded the Albany *Knickerbocker*, a daily paper, which proved a success almost from the start, and grew in time to be a very valuable property. The standing and influence which this paper gave him led Mr. Hastings to take an active part in politics, of which the City of Albany was then a very centre. His natural bent lay in this direction, and he entered into the field of political discussion with a vigor that was the result of a lively inborn interest in the subject. He was for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," before he was able to vote. He admired Clay, and was a great friend of Gen. Taylor, who, when he became President, made Mr. Hastings Collector of the Port of Albany. This position he resigned when President Fillmore assumed office.

Mr. Hastings looked up to Weed and Seward as his leaders, and took his share in the struggles which they provoked. He showed much adroitness as well as boldness in the methods which he resorted to, and was at times regardless of the means as long as he thought the end sought to be attained was right. He attended political conventions, State and National, from the time when he cast his maiden vote for about two score years. In 1852, when he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention, he was persistent in his opposition to Fillmore, and did what he could to make Gen. Scott the candidate of the party. When the Republican party was formed Mr. Hastings became an adherent of it, and he continued in its ranks up to the time of his death. He accepted the Directorship of the *Commercial Advertiser* in 1868. Thurlow Weed was editor of the paper at the time, but soon retired, and then Mr. Hastings obtained a controlling interest in the journal. He made a decided change in the appearance of the sheet, putting into it much of the life and energy which was within him. Overgrown treatises and argumentative diatribes on uninteresting subjects were made to give way to news and to lively, if somewhat sharp and personal, discussions on topics of the moment. The journal began to reflect the energetic, restless, bright, and trenchant character of the man, with his strong likes and dislikes it is true, but still showing the marks of a warm, hearty, and healthy nature. He shrank from no discussion, but plunged in at once headforemost and with decided convictions. His vim—and at times his vehemence—was something tremendous. He was a hard hitter, and made himself the target for much newspaper warfare, and he generally compelled his most fervent antagonists to be wary in dealing with him. He had a good memory, and was able at a moment's notice to hurl against an antagonist, especially in political matters, an array of facts, often gained from personal knowledge, that was bewildering. His hatred of the Democrats, collectively and in very many instances individually, would have been wonderful in a person of different mental and emotional constitution. But to those who knew the man it seemed the natural outcome of his character. His individuality, as set forth in the columns of the *Advertiser*, soon made for itself a pecuniary value of no small importance. The paper grew and thrived. Its circulation and advertising increased, and its facilities for the gathering and presentation of news were made to keep pace with the other evidences of advancement. All along great attention was given to political matters. The paper warmly supported Gen. Grant during his Administration and advocated his selection for a third term in 1880. Mr. Hayes' Administration came in for some criticism, and in 1880 the *Advertiser* was strongly Stalwart. Mr. Hastings was warmly attached to Mr. Conkling, for whose first election as United States Senator he was, indeed, largely responsible. This friendship continued to the last. Mr. Hastings rendered a warm support to President Arthur. He objected to civil-service reform because he did not believe in it, and not only advocated the spoils system, but justified it as a proper political expedient. He was also a strong advocate of a protective tariff.

Personally, Mr. Hastings was a bluff, hearty man, overflowing with good humor and kindly feeling. His geniality gained him scores of friends, even among those whom he, in his capacity as a journalist, felt called upon to criticise severely. He was a good host, and liked society, and was never seen to better advantage than when dispensing his hospitality, as he often did, to his numerous friends. He was a good listener as well as a good story-teller, and was welcomed as a guest wherever he went. His death will be mourned by many who recall his pleasant, hearty greeting, and his kindly, generous nature.

Charles J. Foster, the Well-Known Writer on Sporting Matters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Charles J. Foster, the editor of the New York *Sportsman*, and the well-known sporting writer, died at his home in Astoria, L. I., at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Since Tuesday, Sept. 4, he has been in a semi-conscious condition, superinduced, it is believed, by the recent troubles in the conduct of his paper. Mr. Foster was born at Bicester, England, Nov. 24, 1820, and came to the United States thirty-six years ago. He first settled in Boston, from which city he went West and took up his residence in Cincinnati. Subsequently he went to Columbus, O., when he became attached to the editorial corps of the only Democratic paper in the country, and was assistant to the Hon. S. S. Cox. Twenty-five years ago he went on the staff of the *Spirit of the Times* and became its editor-in-chief. About eight years ago he established the New York *Sportsman* and was its editor up to the day of his death. He was known throughout the country as the author of the "White Horse of Wooten," a sporting work. He also edited Hiram Woodruff's "Trotting Horse of America," and wrote Bogardus' "Field, Cover, and Trap Shooting." He was also known among literary men as the writer upon turf matters in Appleton's Cyclopedia, and also the works on "Winners of the English Derby" and the "High-Mettled Racers." The funeral services will be held at his late residence, Jamaica and First avenues, Friday next, at 2:30 o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to Columbus, O., where they will be buried beside those of his sister.

Thomas Green Davidson, a Jackson Democrat.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Hon. Thomas Green Davidson died yesterday at his farm in Livingston Parish, aged 78 years. He had been ill for several months and had been permanently disabled for years, so that he walked with great difficulty. He was a native of Jefferson County, Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar of Louisiana in 1827, entered ardently into politics as a Jackson Democrat in 1832, at which year he was defeated as a candidate for Congress and elected to the Legislature, being reëlected year after year until 1853, when he was sent to Congress, serving until he withdrew upon the triumph of secession in 1861. Since reconstruction he continued to represent his parish in the Legislature whenever he saw fit to come. In the days of Warmouth he was a supporter of the Governor, but since he has been a pronounced Bourbon. He enjoyed the confidence of his people to such an extent, however, that he could make any combination in politics he chose without exciting exertion. For forty years he was the leader of the Florida parishes. He held in the last term of Andrew Jackson the appointment of Register of the Land-Office at Greensburg, La.

Funeral of Dr. Winter.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Dr. Peter Winter, who died suddenly from heart-disease Sunday evening last, were held yesterday at the residence of the family, No. 419 Warren avenue. Prof. Swing conducted the services. The final ceremonies were performed by the Masonic brotherhood. Dr. Winter was born in New Jersey in 1819. In 1849 he settled in Wisconsin, and there established the Town of Horicon. He was engaged in active service during the War until disabled by a spinal injury. After this he ceased to practice, and went into business as a paint-manufacturer, in which he continued up to the time of his death. He was well known and esteemed in this city. He leaves a wife and three children—two married daughters and a son—all of whom reside in Chicago.

Gen. Fauntleroy at Leesburg, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—A dispatch announces the death of Gen. T. S. Fauntleroy at Leesburg, Va. Gen. Fauntleroy was born in Virginia and appointed to the army from that State. He was commissioned Major of the Second Dragoons in 1836, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1846, Colonel of the First Dragoons in 1850, and resigned in May, 1861.

ROSE AMBLER.

The Connecticut Murder Mystery Still Puzzling the Authorities.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Coroner Holt, of Bridgeport, who has now taken charge of the investigation into the murder of Rose Ambler, said very frankly tonight that up to this time not a single satisfactory discovery had been made promising to bring the criminal to justice. This assertion was made after the adjournment of the inquest for the night, and after the most rigid cross-examination of a half-dozen witnesses whose testimony had been expected to be important, including William Lewis, the dead girl's lover. Printed questions were put to Lewis during the two or three hours he was in the hands of the jury, and the detectives showed that the theories which were declared several days ago to implicate him had not been fully abandoned. His father and mother were examined before he was called. Honest, old-fashioned country folks, they testified apparently with great frankness, but they threw little light on the mystery, and the chief result of their examination was to show that they really remembered few circumstances connected with the Sunday night on which Rose Ambler was killed. They were far from certain as to the time at which their son retired, and they could not swear certainly that he did not leave his room later.

William Lewis testified that he had loved the dead girl dearly; that his relations with her had always been honorable, and that he had expected soon to make her his wife. He recited at length the story of his courtship, and in emphatic words denied that he had the slightest motive to wish his betrothed out of the way. His attention was called to an alleged quarrel he had with Rose because she had accepted the attentions of Alexander St. John. He said he and she had never quarreled. He knew something of St. John, but he had never thought of him as a rival, and had not known that Rose carried on a correspondence with St. John. He did not believe that Rose had ever been in thought, word, or deed untrue to him. He swore that after the girl left him at the gate to go home alone in the dark he had not seen her until he was summoned twenty-four hours later to look upon her lifeless body. When asked how certain scratches had come upon his hands last week Lewis insisted that he knew of no such scratches, and he denied that any blood spots could have been found on the seats or curtains of his carriage or upon his laprope. His carriage and robes, so far as he knew, had been put to no use by which blood-stains could be made upon them. He repelled indignantly the insinuation that for any cause he could have followed the unprotected girl, killed her, hid the body, and, later, carried it in his carriage to the spot where it was discovered.

Tomorrow morning Dr. Moses White, the medical examiner of New Haven, will testify. He has been making microscopical examinations of the garments found on the dead girl, and he will be able to give important testimony also regarding the much disputed question of whether Rose Ambler was or was not outraged by the ruffian who murdered her. One of the articles in his possession and about which he will testify is a blanket said to have been taken from the Lewis carriage-house or a shed near by on which appear suspicious stains not unlike human blood.

TASMANIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—Ex-Attorney-General Bromley, of Tasmania, arrived here, says the annexation feeling is so strong in the Australian colonies that the English flag will probably be planted in the New Hebrides within a few weeks.

A HURRICANE.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York, reports that Sunday night she was struck by a hurricane, which continued thirty-six hours. Two persons were injured.

ELOPED WITH A LABORER.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Elihu Hamor, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, one day last week sent his 17-year-old daughter to a boarding-school in Bucksport. Saturday morning Miss Hamor did not appear with the other maidens at the breakfast-table and could not be found. Information was telegraphed to her father, who immediately started for Bucksport. There he found a letter from his daughter stating that she had concluded to go away with Louis Cornish. Last Friday Cornish left Bar Harbor with his wife and child and went to Veazie, where his wife's family live. Saturday morning he went to Bangor, where he met Miss Hamor. He purchased tickets for Boston and the couple departed. Cornish wrote a letter to his wife, saying that he was going to Boston to look for work. Miss Hamon is quite a handsome blonde, and has always borne a good character. Cornish is 25, and has a boy about 5 years old. He is rather good-looking, and has worked about the wharves in Bar Harbor for years.

WASHINGTON.

Items of General News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Following is the full text of the President's proclamation concerning the World's Cotton Exposition:

By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation:

WHEREAS, By the eighth section of an act entitled "An act to encourage the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in the year 1884," approved Feb. 10, 1883, it was enacted as follows: That whenever the President shall be informed by said Board of Management that provision has been made for suitable buildings on the erection of the same for the purposes of said exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held, and such Board of Management shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, and a copy of this act, together with such regulations as may be adopted by said management, for publication in their respective countries; and,

WHEREAS, The duly constituted Board of Management of the aforesaid World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition has informed me that provision has been made for suitable buildings for the purposes of said exposition.

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, by the authority of, and in fulfillment of the requirements of said act, approved Feb. 10, 1883, do hereby declare and make known that the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition will be opened on the first Monday in December, 1884, at the City of New Orleans in the State of Louisiana, and will there be holden continuously until the 31st day of May, 1885.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day September, 1883, and of the independence of the United States the 108th.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President.

STATE OF WORK IN DUDLEY'S BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—A statement prepared at the Pension Office shows that the department is practically up with current work, and that further delay in the settlement of pension claims will be chargeable to the lack of claimants in producing, or their inability to produce, evidence required of them and not to the Pension Office.

The 1st of July, 1882, which was the close of Commissioner Dudley's first year in office, there were on file and not adjudicated 290,966 cases. During the year there have been filed about 50,000 new cases, and the difference between the aggregate of those on file July 1 and those since filed, and the 244,505 cases now pending, represent the completed work of the office during the year ending June 30, 1883.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

The Experiences of a Family in What Is Known as the Kinzua Wilderness in Pennsylvania.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A resident of Buffalo named William Batterson gives the particulars of a most extraordinary adventure which he and his wife and two children had in the Kinzua Wilderness a few nights ago, the entire family being saved from a horrible death through the merest accident. The party left Bradford in the evening to drive to an isolated settlement known as Howard Hill, where Mr. Batterson has property. After driving a long time through the woods, Mr. Batterson found that he had lost his way. Darkness came on and Batterson soon discovered that his horse had wandered off of even the semblance of a road he had been following, and was picking an aimless course through the woods. The night was very cold.

Mr. Batterson found an old railroad lantern in the carriage, and, lighting it, he prospected through the woods in the hope of finding a road that would lead them out. There was none to be found. About 100 yards ahead of where he left the carriage he came out upon a railroad track. This was the track of the Erie Railway's Bradford Branch. He resolved to drive along the railroad track notwithstanding the great danger that attended such a course. His wife was willing to take the risk with him, and he led the horses out upon the track. He then walked ahead with the light, and his wife drove the horse along over the ties after him. There was no way to escape should a train appear. Mr. Batterson took his wife and children from the carriage, led the horse, and they followed on foot at the side of the track. After proceeding in this way for a hundred yards or so they came to a bridge, on one side of which was a narrow plank walk, the railroad track occupying the remainder of the bridge. This was the great Kinzua viaduct which spans a ravine, at the bottom of which flows the Kinzua Creek. This bridge is the highest railroad bridge in the world, being 303 feet above the creek. It is nearly half a mile long. Mr. Batterson at last determined to attempt the crossing, trusting to Providence for the result. He succeeded in getting his horse on the footpath. The wheel on one side of the carriage extended over on to the track and bumped over the ties. The horse was led slowly forward on the bridge, and Mrs. Batterson and the children followed. The wind was blowing almost a gale down the valley. With the greatest difficulty they kept their feet, but finally crossed the bridge safely, only to place themselves in greater peril. They entered a deep rock cut, out of which there was no escape should a train approach. That they were not ground to pieces was owing only to the fact that a coal train which was due at the cut at the very time Batterson and his family were stumbling and feeling their way through it was detained a mile below by a hot journal. The party emerged from the cut and discovered the light at Palen's Switch, a small station a short distance below, just as this coal train whistled for the station. The horse and carriage were turned from the track into the road leading alongside of it to the station, and Mrs. Batterson and her children had reached a place of safety just as the train rushed by and thundered into the cut.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Suicide of a Livermore, Cal., Citizen After Killing His Wayward Daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A murder and suicide took place at Livermore this afternoon. Henry H. Harrington, a highly-respected citizen, shot and killed his adopted daughter Mary, aged 14, and then killed himself. The girl had fallen into evil ways and circulated false reports about Harrington which preyed upon his mind. Today, while his wife was attending a wedding, he spent two hours writing letters to his wife and friends explaining the act he was about to commit, and then went to the house where Mary was employed, and calling for her at the same time asked the lady to see the girl alone. Mary protested, but her employer went out and soon after heard three shots. Harrington staggered out of the room and quietly saying, "I've killed Mary and will soon be dead myself," sank into a chair and expired. The girl had been shot through the heart twice, dying instantly.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

At Albert Lea, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A *Pioneer-Press* Albert Lea dispatch says a fire broke out in a barn back of Broadway at 7, and at this time, 10, is still burning. A Chinese laundry, Mrs. Stage's millinery-store, Tundel's meat market, Ransome Bros.' large wholesale and retail grocery-store, Mrs. Richard's millinery-store, Beckenstadt's candy-store and residence, Edwards' photograph-gallery, Splenden's jewelry-store, Briskenbach's harness-shop, Larson's marble-works, Annis' paint-shop, Gillett's blacksmith-shop, besides many barns and other buildings, are now destroyed, but it is thought the fire is now under control. It is impossible to make an estimate of the loss, which will reach many thousands. It is not yet a week since the last destructive fire.

INDIAN NEWS.

Mexican Troops Surrounding the Apaches and a Battle Believed to Be Imminent.

Lively Verbal Encounter of Senator Vest with a Defiant Flathead Chief.

Fight Between Bannack Horse-Thieves and a Party of Prospectors—The Casualties.

THE APACHES.

MEXICAN TROOPS CLOSING IN ON THEM.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the El Paso *Times* from its correspondent in Chihuahua says that he interviewed today Gen. Regwia, the military commander of the district of Chihuahua, on Apaché matters. He says that it is absurd the story told by Gen. Crook that Juh is ostracised by his band, inasmuch as Juh is now at the head of his band, and Gen. Regwia is treating direct with him. He has power to act without authority from the City of Mexico, and is treating with the Indians. The General is very reticent on all matters concerning movements of troops, and the correspondent adds the opinion is that Mexican troops are quietly surrounding the Indians. A dispatch from a Deming correspondent says Mexicans arrived this morning for Janos say troops were seen near Ajimia, distant fifteen miles from Janos, evidently being part of reënforcement for Bergerac. A dispatch from the correspondent in Casas Grande says the Apachés are still near, but are becoming more and more suspicious every day. Maj. Ornatt will not give the correspondent any news as to the intentions of the commanders, but it is well known the Mexican troops are surrounding the Apachés from various points, and a terrific combat is expected daily.

THE FLATHEADS.

WORK OF SENATOR VEST AND DELEGATE MAGINNIS.

MISSOULA, Mont., Sept. 12.—Senator Vest and Delegate Maginnis, of the Indian Commission, returned today from St. Mary's Mission, Bitter Root Valley. At the Flathead Agency the Indians refused to sell any portion of their reserve or move to another reservation. They said they had no grievances, were highly pleased with their agent, Ronan, and all they desired was to keep whisky away from their young men. Perdorielle and Kotenai, Chiefs, indorsed the above. St. Ignatius Mission Schools, also on the reservation, were visited by the commission. The schools are well conducted by Sisters of Charity and priests. About fifty Indian girls and the same number of boys are being educated, and show remarkable proficiency in the different classes. Senator Vest spoke highly of the teachers and pupils.

A DRAMATIC EPISODE.

The council at St. Mary's Mission yesterday was rather dramatic. Chartos, a Flathead chief, with a few hundred Indians, has steadily refused to go upon a reservation. The Indians cultivate a few ranches, but are steadily growing poorer, and the valley is thickly settled by whites. The reservation Indians and the whites want the Indians removed to a reservation to avoid anticipated trouble. In the council Senator Vest and Delegate Maginnis sat opposit several Chiefs. Through an interpreter Vest explained his mission. Chartos, a noted brave, gazed defiantly at Vest for a moment. Then he began a reply: "We are only a few," he said. We are poor and weak. You want to place your foot upon our neck, and grind our face into the dust. But I will not go; I will go to the plains."

"Nez Perce Joseph tried to go to the plains," broke in Vest. "If you do not get title to your lands here like white men soldiers will come some day and place you upon a reservation."

"My hands and those of my people are free from white man's blood," said Chartos. "When the Nez Perces came here we protected the whites. Why does the white man take his heart from us now?" Then he took off his hat, threw it upon the floor, stamped upon it, and with blazing eyes gazing upon Vest he shouted: "You may takes Chartos to the reservation, but there will be no breath in his nostrils. Chartos will be dead; he will never go there alive."

Senator Vest answered the tawny chieftain in language as emphatic as his own that he must obey the white man's laws as implicitly as did the white man. If he did not he must go where the Government chooses to send him.

Before the council broke up Chartos agreed to go to Washington with Agent Ronan and talk the matter over with the Great Father.

The commission leaves tonight for Helena and Blackfoot Agency; thence to Fort Assinibon to meet the Northern tribes.

THE BANNACKS.

PROSPECTS OF TROUBLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—Boise (Idaho) advices report a prospect of serious troubles with the Bannack Indians. A party of ten prospectors had one of their horses stolen, and traced him to the Bannack encampment. The Indians refused to give up the horse, whereupon the leader of the party knocked one of the bucks down. The Indians opened fire, which was instantly returned, resulting in one Indian being killed and three wounded. Of the miners three were wounded so seriously that they are not expected to recover.

ROADMASTERS' MEETING.

First Annual Meeting of the Roadmasters' Association of America at St. Paul—Proceedings Yesterday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—At Mr. Brunson's office yesterday was gathered the first annual convention of the Roadmasters' Association of America, formed last June in Chicago for the purpose of becoming proficient in railway construction and arranging frequent meetings with a view to mutual improvement and social acquaintance and for the further purpose of availing themselves of the most recent experiments in railway construction. President I. Burnett, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, presided. The roll was called by the Secretary, Mr. J. Tierney, also of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The following delegates were present:

I. Burnett, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Joliet, Ill.; Thomas Rafferty, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; Thomas Adams, Baltimore & Ohio, Connellsville, Pa.; J. H. Preston, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Des Moines, Ia.; T. Raynor, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Battle Creek, Mich.; J. A. Crippen, Des Moines & Fort Douglas, Grand Junction, Ia.; J. B. Moll, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Faribault; David Wright, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Red Wing; A. Cox, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Le Sueur, Minn.; George B. Tripp, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Thomas Adamson, Ohio & Mississippi, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; J. C. McQuest, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, Indianapolis; John Tierney, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Blue Island, Ill.; C. R. Meeker, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago; and O. D. Richards, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Andover, O.

The Committee on By-laws submitted their report recommending the adoption of the by-laws as they now stand and the discharge of the committee, which, on motion of Mr. McQuest, was done.

The following new members were admitted:

P. J. Kelly, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, Kankakee; A. Moore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, Cincinnati; E. H. Nutt, Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul, Plover, Wis.; James Sloan, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, Danville, Ill.; J. H. Bowen, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Mason City; C. H. Stockwell, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; R. H. Hennesey, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Perry, Ia.; E. Cox, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Sanborn, Ia.; G. W. Downing, formerly of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; J. C. Brennan, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, St. Paul; M. A. Stafford, Central Iowa, Brighton, Ia.; C. D. Shettuck, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Faribault, Minn.; George M. Williams, Illinois Division Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

The President's first annual address was received with applause. The meeting continues today.

RAILROADS.

New Agreement Regulating Theatrical Baggage on the Eastern Roads.

The New Rules for the Evening-Up of Freight in the Eastern Pool.

Statement of Condition of the Ohio Central Railway—New Directors Elected.

New Agreement Regulating the Transportation of Baggage for Theatrical Companies—Cutting of Theatrical and Tourist Rates.

The local committee of Chicago east-bound roads held a special meeting yesterday at Chairman Moore's office, in the Montauk Block, to consider matters regarding the transportation of theatrical baggage and to consider charges against some of the roads for cutting rates.

It was agreed that on and after Oct. 1, 1883, no piece of baggage weighing more than 250 pounds will be accepted for transportation as baggage, this agreement to include the baggage and bill-trunks of theatrical companies.

It was also agreed that from and after Oct. 1, 1883, pianos or organs weighing more than 250 pounds each, horses, mules, donkies, ponies, dogs, wagons, and carts carried by theatrical, concert, or show companies will not be carried as baggage by any of the Eastern roads. Should any such property be tendered to any road for shipment as baggage, the owner or person in charge is to be referred to the express company, or it is to be shipped as ordinary freight. Pianos or organs weighing 250 pounds or less each belonging to theatrical, concert, or show companies may be carried as baggage if accompanied by the troupe, but then only at owners' risk of damage, loss, or delay.

Charges were preferred against the Baltimore & Ohio for cutting theatrical rates from Chicago to Detroit. Considerable ill-feeling was expressed over the matter, and the Baltimore & Ohio, not being able to disprove the charges, Chairman Moore was instructed to announce that, owing to the action of the Baltimore & Ohio in adopting a theatrical rate of $5.50 from Chicago to Detroit, the theatrical rate from Chicago to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and Toronto will hereafter be $10. Charges of cutting tourist and excursion rates were also preferred against some of the other lines, and the opinion prevailed that unless these practices were stopped it would not be possible to maintain east-bound passenger rates much longer.

It is understood that Chairman Moore is to call another special meeting to take further action in this matter and to try to agree upon some arrangement by which uniform passenger rates to the East can be maintained hereafter.

The New Rules for the Diversion of East-Bound Freight from Chicago.

The following additional rules were adopted by the Committee of General Managers at their meeting in New York Sept. 7 to cover the diversion of east-bound freight at Chicago:

"First—That the companies in excess will give instructions to their connections to forward by the routes in deficit such freight as can be properly forwarded by them.

"Second—That failing ability to even up in eighth class a portion of the shipments in provisions to seaboard points shall also be diverted by agreement to the companies in deficit.

"Third—That companies in excess shall make up in their freight-yards train-loads of not less than ten cars, and shall give free truckage over their own tracks to the companies in deficit for the purpose of enabling them to haul the same, or may have the option of delivering such train-loads to said companies, who are to move such freight with all possible dispatch, and return the cars without charge to the points from which they were taken."

The railroads leading east from this city commenced to even up their percentages by diversion in accordance with the above rates yesterday, the Grand Trunk turning over several car-loads of freight to the Lake Shore. The railroad officials think that the new arrangement will work well, as freight from shippers objecting to diversion is not diverted, and therefore no complications with shippers can possibly arise. Besides, the Western roads will no longer turn east-bound freight over to the road to which it is to be diverted, but to the road to which it is consigned, thus allowing the latter to be the judge of what freight should be diverted, and in this way complications between the roads are avoided.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Ohio Central Road.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 12.—At a meeting of the Ohio Central stockholders, held in this city today, about one-half of the $22,000,000 of stock in the company was represented. The old Board of Directors made a very full report of the operations of the company in its present condition up to June 30, 1883. The gross earnings were $1,077,113.57; all expenses, $727,328; net earnings, $349,785.57; total floating debt, $798,583.26; cash items on hand, $349,486.21; bonds in the treasury, cost $1,250,000, valued at $1,599,486.21. If the treasury securities were all sold the surplus over the debt would be $800,903.95. The total first mortgage debt on all divisions is $9,023,000. Income bonds, $7,004,000; car trust certificates, $2,120,000; fixed charges to pay on mortgage bonds, $541,380; car-trust interest, $169,600; taxes and rentals, $80,000; total fixed charges, $790,980. Mileage, 342 miles main line and forty-seven miles sidings. Equipment, forty-seven engines, 4,578 freight-cars, twelve passenger-cars, and thirty-six miscellaneous cars. The company owns the Ohio River bridge, that has cost about $1,000,000, and 10,000 acres of coal-land in West Virginia, and has expended $300,000 on the new River Division south of Charleston. The company has failed to pay the River Division mortgages only. All other claims have been met, and will be so long as the property remains under the present management. The Car-Trust Trustees have taken possession of the property and arranged to take wheelage on their cars instead of regular payments until an arrangement can be made with the River Division bondholders. The report goes into details as to the causes that have led to the present condition of affairs, and says that the great decline in the price of coal and the amount consumed, beginning over a year ago with the suspension and decline of the iron business, and the reduced protection of manufactured goods, have caused the receipts of the company to fall over 40 cents per ton below the estimates of the most conservative coal operators made eighteen months ago. This has made a difference to the company, on the 800,000 tons of coal mined and shipped last year, of $320,000. The damages by the floods last summer and this spring to the extent of $50,000, and the delay arising from the same cause in finishing the River Division, which is not yet in running order, have added to the difficulties. The contractors are behind in the completion of the Ohio River bridge, and will not complete it until Nov. 1, 1883. The company has secured no benefit from the earnings of 134 miles of the new line, from causes named. Four new Directors were elected, representing a large portion of the River Division mortgages; J. S. Stanton, broker, New York; Brayton Ives, formerly President of the New York Stock Exchange; George Moon, President of the West Side Bank, New York; A. F. Goodnow, New York. Of the old board, J. E. Martin, Vice-President and General Manager; C. S. Brice and Samuel Thomas were reëlected. It is understood the new board will meet in New York next week to organize, when two more members will be selected to fill vacancies in the board from the mortgage-security holders if desired. The board recommends the funding of coupons on the part of the River Division bondholders for a time and suggests that the stockholders might pay a small assessment if the coupon holders would fund their coupons and by this means place the company on a firm basis.

A Suit Growing Out of the Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada Consolidation.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—In the suit of Roland G. Hazard vs. the American Loan & Trust Company, of this city, Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, has ordered a temporary injunction to issue. This was a bill in equity filed in the Supreme Court for Suffolk County in July last, in which the plaintiff, as a large stockholder in the Vermont & Canada Railroad Company, sought to enjoin the defendant from issuing some $7,000,000 worth of bonds on the franchises and stock of the Vermont Central and the Vermont & Canada Railroads, which have been recently consolidated and a new corporation formed, known as the Consolidated Railroad Company of Vermont. The financial troubles of these roads have been a matter of litigation in the courts of Vermont for more than thirty years. The first connection of the Vermont Central and the Vermont & Canada Railroads began in 1850, when the Vermont Central leased the Vermont & Canada Road, which lease provided that, in default of payment of interest by the lessee for four months, the Vermont & Canada Railroad Company was to take possession and control of both roads. The stock of the Vermont & Canada Company at the time of its lease to the Vermont Central was $3,000,000. In 1851 and 1852 the Vermont Central issued bonds of indebtedness to the amount of $3,500,000, and, being unable to pay its interest, was placed in the hands of Receivers, where it has remained up to the time of the forming of the new consolidated company. The Vermont & Canada Road, being leased to the Central, shared the same fate as that road in regard to being placed in the hands of Receivers. The amount of unpaid interest due the Vermont & Canada by the Central up to 1876 amounted to $2,600,000. While in the hands of Receivers the debt on the roads accumulated to the amount of about $8,000,000, which last indebtedness was declared by the courts of Vermont to be a first lien on the property of the roads. In 1882 the Legislature of Vermont allowed a foreclosure of the roads under the mortgage bonds issued by the Receivers. To make an amicable settlement and to adjust matters between the two roads and their creditors by relieving them of this immense debt, it was proposed that bonds to the amount of $7,000,000 should be issued, which was to represent all the indebtedness, the various bondholders having largely agreed to such an arrangement. Under the new organization the Vermont & Canada Company was to receive $1,000,000 of the bonds and surrender all its stock. To this arrangement the plaintiff objected and brought a suit to enjoin the new consolidation, upon which he has obtained a temporary injunction. From the answer of the respondents it appears that a large amount of the new bonds have been distributed to the various parties in interest.

The Council Bluffs Passenger War—The Wabash and Milwaukee & St. Paul Get Away with the Bulk of the Business.

None of the other Council Bluffs roads have thus far openly met the reduced passenger rate announced by the Wabash last Monday. The Milwaukee & St. Paul, although not selling tickets at reduced rates at its regular ticket office, is reported to pay to outside agents and scalpers from $5 to $7 commission, which enables them to sell the tickets to passengers as low if not lower than the rate charged by the Wabash. There are parties stationed at the doors of the St. Paul ticket office who see to it that people wishing to buy tickets to Council Bluffs or Omaha do not go elsewhere. In consequence the Milwaukee & St. Paul manages secure the bulk of the Council Bluffs traffic. The business of the Wabash has also been largely increased since it made the reduction in the rates. The Rock Island, Burlington, and Northwestern stick to their agreement, and refuse to sell tickets for less than $14.30, which is the regular rate; but it is claimed that they are also paying to outside agents and scalpers a commission of $5 for each ticket. These roads are losing some business on account of the trouble, and it is not believed that they will allow the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Wabash to have the field all to themselves much longer. Before the three pool lines join in the rate cutting, however, they will probably make a strong effort to bring about an arrangement by which the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Wabash can be admitted into the pool. It is generally known that the last named two roads are simply fighting to secure a larger percentage of the business than the old pool lines are willing to give them. If the difficulties cannot be settled within a few days it is quite certain that the Rock Island, Burlington, and Northwestern Roads will assume the offensive and make things lively not only on Council Bluffs rates, but also on rates to other points reached by the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Wabash Roads.

Report that Jay Gould Will Soon Gain Control of the Louisville & Nashville and Central Railroad of Georgia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The differences that have arisen between Jay Gould and the men who control the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad system have given rise to negotiations which, it is thought, will soon put Mr. Gould in control of the Louisville & Nashville Road and the Central Railroad of Georgia. The last-named road is said to be in the hands of persons who are also interested in the Louisville & Nashville. It is well known that Mr. Gould was disappointed by the failure of the negotiations to connect the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia with his Southwestern system. His determination to make some connection that would give his Southwestern system an outlet to the seaboard was apparently not abandoned in consequence of his failure to do business with the Seney-Thomas Brice party. During the last few days an understanding has been reached whereby Mr. Gould and his stanch friend, Russell Sage, are to be elected Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. The election of President Baldwin, of the Louisville & Nashville, a Director of the Western Union today shows the close friendly relations existing between him and the man who controls the telegraph company. The Central system of Georgia is the only rival of the Richmond & Danville Railroad system. If Mr. Gould should succeed in obtaining possession of this system it will give him a seaboard outlet for his great Southwestern system. Col. William G. Raoul, President of the Central Railroad of Georgia, has been in this city until within a very few days, and it is said that he had various consultations with Mr. Gould.

Meetings of Railway Freight Men at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—There are three meetings of prominent railway freight men in this city today. The Cotton Committee was in session this afternoon to perform the regular annual task of fixing the rates on cotton. The crop this season is unusually large, and will amount to 600,000,000 bales. The following members of the Cotton Committee were present: Freight-Agent Geiger, of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis; McLeod, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Culp, Louisville & Nashville; Hibbard, Vandalia; Pennington, Wabash; Grammer, Evansville & Terre Haute; Cochran, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio; and Hills, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis.

The lumber pool was in session this morning at the Kennard House to fix rates, etc. There is some cutting. The list of those in attendance is: F. H. Kingsbury, of the Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, President; J. T. R. McKay, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Secretary; G. G. Cochran, of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio; John Porteus, of the Grand Trunk; C. L. Cook, of the Pennsylvania Company; Edgar Hill, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; Mr. Knight, of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; H. W. Hibbard, of the Vandalia; R. W. Geiger, of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis; W. H. Perry, of the Canada Southern; and W. S. Weeks, of the Lake Erie & Western. The work on hand is the usual classing of new goods.

Cutting Rates.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Air-Line today made the rate from St. Louis to Cincinnati $4.50. This is a reduction of $1 from the previously advertised rates, $5.50. Since the cutting began passengers have been enabled to go from St. Louis to Louisville by either the Ohio & Mississippi or the Air-Line for $1, and on the Louisville & Nashville from Louisville to Cincinnati for $3.50, but the through rate between St. Louis and Cincinnati was maintained. Passengers therefore merely purchased tickets from St. Louis to Louisville and changed cars at the latter point, purchasing tickets from there on to Cincinnati for $3.50. The through rate on the Air-Line was therefore today changed to $4.50. At about 3 o'clock this afternoon the Ohio & Mississippi met the cut and sold tickets from St. Louis to Cincinnati via Louisville for $4.50, but still retains the old price, $5.50, on through tickets to Cincinnati via the direct line.

An Immense Railroad Project.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 12.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has under consideration a bill incorporating what may be called the Southern Pacific Company, by the provisions of which any railroad or steamboat line or lands in the United States may be purchased by the company with the right to increase its capital stock to an unlimited extent by vote of parties interested. The corporators named are Charles Pierce, C. Crocker, M. Hopkins, and Isaac E. Gath, attorney for Gov. Stanford, who are said to control the California system. Pierce, who testified before the committee, stated it was proposed, if the bill became a law, to consolidate the Louisiana, Western Texas & New Orleans, the Harrisburg & San Antonio, the Houston & Texas, the Texas Central, and other railroads, as well as steamboat lines, having an aggregate capital of upward of $50,000,000, besides owning 6,000,000 acres of land in Texas.

Conference at St. Paul Regarding Second-Class Passenger Rates from Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—In order that there may be a thorough understanding concerning Chicago second-class passenger rates the General Passenger Agents of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Omaha, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Roads have taken steps to secure an agreement upon the subject among the roads named. A conference was had at Mr. Dixon's office upon the subject today and a form of agreement was presented and discussed. The agreement was drawn up by Mr. Dixon under instructions from the general office of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road at Milwaukee, and various suggestions were offered by the representatives of the other roads. The gentlemen decline to give any information as to the nature of the agreement, as nothing definit was agreed upon. Another conference will be had tomorrow, however, at which it is expected the matter will be definitly settled.

Miscellaneous Items.

The General Freight Agents of the Iowa pool lines held a meeting at Commissioner Midgley's office yesterday and agreed upon a number of changes in the division of rates at certain interior points.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system for the first week in September footed up $501,000, against $411,000 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $90,000, with the same mileage of road as in 1882.

During the week ending Sept. 12 the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago brought here 500 European emigrants. Three car-loads of European emigrants came in yesterday by the Lake Shore, and four car-loads by the Chicago & Atlantic.

Hereafter the Missouri Pacific will receive and transport household goods in less than car-load lots coming from connecting lines and destined to points on its lines without requiring prepayment, provided connecting lines guarantee charges on same.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the first week in September were $220,830, against $219,696 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $1,134. The gross earnings from Jan. 1, 1883, to Sept. 8, inclusive, were $5,603,534, against $5,212,844 for the corresponding period last year; increase, $390,690.

The stockholders of the Georgia Pacific Railroad at the meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday, voted to authorize the President and Board of Directors to issue second-mortgage bonds on the company's line from Atlanta to Birmingham, and from the latter place to Coalburg, for an amount not to exceed $15,000 per mile.

It is understood that President Hugh J. Jewett, of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, in making his recent tour of inspection over the road, found that the company employed more men than were actually necessary to transact the business, and gave instructions that the force be reduced. He also directed that [illegible] expenses should be reduced in other respects.

The report of the Erie and leased lines for May was given out after business hours yesterday, and showed an increase of $394,198 in gross earnings, an increase of $395,494 in operating expenses, and a decrease of $21,304 in net earnings, as compared with 1882; while the statement for April shows a decrease of $122,268 in gross earnings, an increase of $57,778 in operating expenses, and a decrease of $200,046 in net earnings.

Mr. H. C. Vilas, General Manager of the Commercial Express Fast Freight Line, and the agents of the line at the various Western cities held a meeting yesterday at the office of Traffic-Manager Reeve, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, for the purpose of having a general consultation regarding the rules and regulations for the transaction of the business of the line. The Commercial Express Fast Freight Line operates over the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk, and Erie.

Parties who have traveled quite extensively over the Southwest within the last few weeks say the outlook for roads in Southern Missouri and Arkansas is not promising, as the crops in that section are deficient in yield, and the managers of those roads, especially of the new Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri lines, may consider themselves fortunate if they are able to earn sufficient to cover operating expenses and interest on their bonds during the next twelve months.

The local committee of Chicago east-bound roads has decided to grant a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip to members of the Second Michigan Infantry and their wives attending the reunion of that regiment to be held at Lansing, Mich., Oct. 11, 1883. Tickets will be good from Oct. 10 to Oct. 14 inclusive, and will be sold at one fare going, passengers being returned at one-third fare on the certificate of Joel Cowgill, Secretary of the organization, Cassopolis, Mich.

Mr. T. C. Moore, Joint Agent of the Chicago east-bound pool, has issued the following circular regarding correction in weighing association circular: "It having been found to be impracticable to add the percentage agreed upon in paragraph No. 9, for salt loaded with bulk meat, owing to the fact that such a charge is not being made at other points, the committee, at its meeting today, decided to have the clause mentioned changed to read as follows: The actual weight of bulk meat to be shippers' invoice weight.'"

The resignation is announced of Mr. C. S. Hayden, Assistant Superintendent of the Lake Shore Division of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Road. J. E. Langlois has been appointed Trainmaster of the same division, and will establish headquarters at Ledyard. All trainmen and conductors on the Lake Shore Division will be subject to Mr. Langlois and receive orders from him. S. E. Morrison has been appointed Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings, and will also have headquarters at Ledyard.

The crop reports for corn from the stations of the St. Louis and Rock Island Divisions of the Burlington & Quincy indicate a yield per acre in bushels as follows: Rock Island Junction, 45; Table Grove, 45 to 50; Barstow, 30 to 25; Rio, 30; Alexis, 40; Larchland, 40; Astoria, 48 to 50; Browning, 50 to 60; Alsy, 35; Brighton, 50. At some few points the crop is reported not as good as has been looked for, but the corn was reported as rapidly maturing in all directions, except where Kansas and Nebraska corn had been planted, and this was reported late, with doubtful maturity.

Traffic-Manager Reeve, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, emphatically denies the truth of the report that his company is cutting west-bound rates in connection with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The Grand Trunk, Mr. Reeve says, does not get all the west-bound business from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lake Shore and Nickel-Plate Roads getting more from that road than the Grand Trunk. If the Lackawanna cuts the rates it certainly does so on its own account, as its Western connections get their full proportion of the rates.

Mr. A. H. Hanison, General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central, announces that in accordance with the terms of the contract of his road with the Texas & St. Louis Railway he has to request that issues of tickets of connecting lines for the latter road passing through Chicago will read either by the Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago to Cairo, and thence via the Texas & St. Louis Railway, or from Chicago to St. Louis via "the St. Louis & Chicago through line" (Illinois Central and Vandalia Roads), thence via the "St. Louis & Cairo short line" (Du Quoin route). One coupon only is required between Chicago and St. Louis and St. Louis and Cairo, the entire proportion of which is to be reported to the Illinois Central. The Illinois Central cannot accept from Du Quoin to Cairo on business passing through Chicago and St. Louis any issue of tickets but those reading over the "St. Louis & Chicago through line," Chicago to St. Louis.

MARINE NEWS.

Apprehensions that the Schooner Starlight Was Wrecked Confirmed by the Captain.

The Stone-Laden Barge Baldwin Run on a Rock Reef Near Kelly Island and Sunk.

Grain Freights Decline—The Propeller Colorado Aground—General News Around the Lakes.

Confirmation of the Reported Wreck of the Starlight.

The fears expressed in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the schooner Starlight had met with disaster on Georgian Bay were confirmed during the day by a telegram from Capt. Mahlman to Hitchcock & Oliver, stating that the schooner was ashore on Cove Island. Her mainsail and both anchors were gone and her bottom badly damaged. A second dispatch said that if good tugs and a steam-pump were sent at once the schooner might be got off. Here, however, arises a difficulty. The vessel has stranded on the Canadian shore, and an American tug or wrecking expedition cannot be sent. There are no Canadian tugs suitable for the work within reach, and for that reason the vessel will probably prove a total loss. The telegrams were sent from Wiarton, Ont., and were devoid of any particulars. Wiarton is the nearest telegraph station to the place where the vessel is ashore, and is distant about seventy-five miles. No mention is made of the crew, and the inference is that they escaped. The insurance of $6,000 is divided between the Thames & Mersey and the State of Pennsylvania, the former having $3,500 and the latter $2,500.

Wrecked on a Rocky Coast.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The tug Sprague and barges Baldwin and Pacific all went ashore on the rocky coast on the north side of Kelly Island this morning. The tug and barges were leaving the dock for Cleveland, loaded with stone for the new breakwater. The tow-line in some way got entangled in the screw of the tug, and, being a short distance from shore, all three drifted on the beach. The tug Stone succeeded in getting the tug Sprague and barge Pacific off the rocks. Both are leaking considerably, and will have to be towed here for repairs. The Baldwin has been scuttled. Her centre-board box is bulged up. The wind is from the northeast and she is in a bad condition, but will probably not be a total loss, as she is sound, having been thoroughly rebuilt last winter. The tug Peter Smith and wrecking outfit leave for the Baldwin tonight. The fleet is owned by Patrick Smith, of Cleveland. The Baldwin is insured for $10,000 and the Sprague for $6,000. There was no insurance on the Pacific.

Wreck Notes from Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE reporter, in company with Capt. Vance, the Chicago marine-insurance agent, and Capt. Hastings, today visited the wrecked schooner Laura Bell, ten miles below here. She lies head on a rocky shoal in twelve feet of water, about eighty rods from shore. A large bowlder lies under her about midships, and humps her up about four feet. Her bottom must be gone, for the coal has sunk three feet. Her starboard side is gone. Her stern is all open, and she is twisted out of shape. Water washes over her decks, and the first northwest wind will break her to pieces. Capt. Vance will go with a wrecking expedition tomorrow and strip her.

The schooner Sumatra has a steam-pump on board.

The tug Goodenow completed repairs and started in search of the schooner Kate Winslow.

A diver examined the schooner King Sisters today and found an open seam ten inches long. She has been leaking badly, but is now in condition to leave.

Tugs Pulling Night and Day on the Pensaukee.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Two tugs are kept working night and day trying to pull the schooner Pensaukee into deep water. The wind continues fresh from the northeast, and as she lies in an unfavorable position for a northeast wind the work is greatly retarded. Pumps are kept in constant action. She has been moved 140 feet since the tugs commenced work, and the Captain states that it will require two or three days more hard pulling, with favorable weather, before she can be released.

The Schooner Baldwin Gone to the Bottom.

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—While a tug had the schooner Baldwin in tow at Kelly Island today the line got caught in the tug's wheel and disabled her. The schooner went on to the rocks, where she pounded a big hole in her and went to the bottom. She was stone-laden, and bound from Kelly Island to Cleveland. She was owned by Patrick Smith, of the latter port.

The Propeller Colorado on Peach Island.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The propeller Colorado, bound up, is aground on Peach Island, and is being lightered by the steamer Hope. She is laden with coal and bound from Buffalo for Chicago. It is thought that she will be released without much difficulty.

Lake Freights and Charters—A Decline in Rates.

There was a slight break in the grain freight market yesterday. Rates dropped a quarter of a cent. The inquiry for vessel-room has declined on account of the fluctuations in the grain market. There was but little room offered yesterday. Rates were on a basis of 4¼ cents for corn and 4¾ cents for wheat to Buffalo.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu
Propeller Buffalo, corn	45,000
Propeller Cuba, corn	50,000
Propeller Escanaba, corn	54,000
Propeller Minneapolis, corn	45,000
Schooner Charles Foster, corn	67,000
Schooner Golden Fleece, corn	30,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Wissahickon, wheat	60,000
Schooner Annie Sherwood, corn	40,000
To Sarnia.	
Schooner Melvina, corn	18,000
To Collingwood.	
Schooner Jessie Scarth, corn	21,000
Total	430,000

The Sheboygan-Mystic Collision Amicably Adjusted.

The damage sustained by the schooner Mystic through a collision with the Goodrich Line steamer, Sheboygan last spring was amicably settled yesterday without the usual method of resorting to the courts. The accident occurred off Grasse Point about 9 o'clock in the evening. The Mystic was bound for Chicago with a cargo of lumber. The steamer was bound for Milwaukee. There was a dense fog at the time and the schooner's lights could not be seen. The Sheboygan struck her a glancing blow on the port-bow and she immediately filled with water. Capt. McIntosh, of the Sheboygan, immediately lowered a boat and pulled to the disabled schooner. The crew stated they were not in danger of sinking, and after satisfying himself of that fact Capt. McIntosh proceeded on his course. The crew of the Mystic were exposed to the rain and cold winds all night, and were picked up by a tug and towed into port the following morning. The owners of the Mystic claimed that the steamer was running too fast.

The Captain of the Lost Schooner Explorer.

Capt. Charles Woods, who lost his life with four others by the wreck of the schooner Explorer on Georgian Bay last week, was a son of Capt. Joseph Woods, of London, Ont. Capt. Woods was about 30 years of age, unmarried, and had been in command of the Explorer but a few trips. He had a brother drowned about three years ago while sailing on the Prairie State by the capsizing of a boat. Another brother had a very narrow escape from drowning about two weeks ago by falling off a dredge, but was fortunate enough to be rescued. The lost Captain's family had a letter from him a few days since, in which he expressed a hope of seeing them again very shortly. Capt. Joseph Woods commanded the Forest City, of the Thames River Navigation Company's line, during the time it ran between London and Spring Bank.

A Damaged Grain Cargo.

A telegram to H. C. Ranney, Secretary of the Marine Insurance Pool, states that the propeller Armenia has arrived at Montreal from this port with 6,000 bushels of her cargo of grain damaged. The cargo is insured in the pool for $14,000.

Nautical News Notes.

The tug J. W. Parmelee has retired from the excursion business and will engage in towing.

The Montreal Transportation Company have handled and discharged 300 vessels so far this season.

The schooner Sherwood had her foremast head and foresail carried away on Lake Erie during a squall.

There were some fears that the propeller Norman, bound from Kingston for Oswego with a lumber-barge in tow, had been wrecked on Lake Ontario. Both have arrived at Oswego somewhat disabled.

The schooner Ida Keith came out of dry-dock yesterday and went to the elevator to take on her cargo of grain.

The Kingston grain shovelers struck and demanded an increase of fifty cents per thousand, making the price $3. Their demand was acceded to.

The large propeller Magnetic, ore laden, while running into the port of Sandusky missed the channel and ran aground. Attempts thus far have failed to release her.

A survey was yesterday held on the schooner Sardinia, which was damaged by a collision with the pier at Whitehall last Saturday, and the repairs estimated at about $800.

The schooner Annie Foster, loaded with grain from Owen Sound, lost all her canvas in Tuesday's gale, between the North Limestone and McCoy's Islands. The cargo is supposed not to be damaged.

The propeller Argonaut and schooner Eva S. Robinson are in the Chicago Dry-Dock to stop leaks, and the schooner Mary D. Ayer for a new mizzenmast. The schooner Ironsides wants a part new rail and several new stanchions.

The ore in the sunken schooner Sam Cook is nearly all out. An old barge is to be sunk across her bow for the purpose of breaking the force of the current. When the work of raising the Cook is completed the barge will be blown up with dynamite.

Capt. Tom Leonard, who has been mate of the propeller Wocoken for some time, succeeds Capt. William Buffington as commander of the steamship. Capt. Buffington will hereafter remain on shore, because of his own choosing. He is an old and good sailor, and will be missed by vesselmen.

The sloop Mystic ran into Elk Creek, about twenty miles from Erie, in the gale a few nights ago, and anchored about two miles inland. When she wanted to sail out a sandbar had formed across the mouth of the creek, and it is thought she will have to be hauled over the beach to be launched in the lake.

At Port Dalhousie Saturday night, John Cahill, hailing from Ogdensburg, and employed on the barge Dashing Wave, was drowned. It is supposed he slipped off the pier, as the night was very dark. He was about 30 years of age, married, and had a family of three children. The body was recovered and his relatives communicated with.

Last Thursday two sailors named Felix McCourt and John Syiva, of the schooner Prussia, left Garden Island for Kingston in a small skiff, since which they have not been seen. It is alleged that both were drunk. The boat has been found bottom upwards on the beach and it is thought that the men got to quarreling and were drowned. Both were good swimmers.

The tug J. Spinney has been sold by Capt. Joseph Page to Messrs. John Dunseith, George Hardy, and C. G. Curry, of Toledo. She was built in 1878 [sic] at Buffalo by Height & Van Slaer at a cost of $8,600, and was afterward owned by Tulth & Co., of Oswego, who sold her to James and George Hardy, who took her to Toledo, where she was purchased by Capt. Page. The tug will be kept at Toledo.

Captains of vessels sailing through the Lime-Kiln Crossings have been notified by their agents that the water at the crossings has fallen considerably during the last week, and that it is not safe to load vessels down more than twelve and one-half to thirteen feet. The shallowness has been caused by the wind, which has been blowing toward the south almost incessantly. Experiences go to prove that in spring and summer the water made scarce in this way soon gains its level, but when it goes down in the fall it keeps shallow during the remainder of the season.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propellers E. K. Roberts, 7; Balize and consort, 7:35; Forest City and consort, 8:30; Nevada, 9; Wilcox and E. Corning, 10:40; W. H. Gratwick and consorts, 4:35; Annie Young and consort schooner Jane McLoud and steamer Northerner, 7:45; steamer City of Mackinac, 5.

Passed down—Propellers Nahant, 5; Oscoda, 5:30; Conestoga, 6:40; Benton and barges, 6:45; Queen of the West and consort, Queen City, S. J. Macey, Ishpeming, 9:40; Swan, Porter, Halsted, Swallow, and Montana, 9:10; Europe, 9:30; E. B. Hall, A. Bradley, James C. Harrison, and D. Wagstaff, 12; Arctic, 12:10; Badger State, 10; steamer Johnson, 2:10; A. Swain, 2:20.

Lake Erie—Coal Shipments Scarce—Canal Freights Firm—Windbound Craft—Cutting Passenger Rates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived from Duluth—Propeller S. F. Hodge, wheat, flour, etc. From Menominee—Propeller D. W. Powers, lumber. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Jay Gould, sundries; Siberia, sundries; Idaho; schooner Annie Vought, light. For Milwaukee—Schooner Northwest, coal. For Port Arthur—Barge S. D. Hungerford, coal.

Coal freights remained very dull, and rates were without change. There is no improvement in receipts and scarcely any inquiry for tonnage. The big steamer City of Rome got a cargo, or a portion of one, for Chicago at 60 cents. The barge S. D. Hungerford was placed for Port Arthur at $1.25 and the steamer Empire and schooner M. J. Wilcox for Detroit at 25 cents. Canal freights, in spite of very light receipts of grain, were steady at 6½ cents on wheat and 6 cents on corn to New York. The wind has been up the lake for several days, and quite a number of vessels from Toledo, Detroit, and other ports are kept back. The steamer D. Ballentine and consort Northwest, coal-laden for Milwaukee, left tonight.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propellers California, Avon, merchandise, Chicago. A heavy sea was running on Lake Erie today and the propeller Everett tried to get into Ashtabula, but had to come here. The schooner Pelton started for Buffalo with a load of wheat and had to run back. There are indications of a lively war between steamers competing for passengers for Detroit. The steamer Saginaw has made trips for about a week at reduced rates, and the steamer Keweenaw is announced to commence Monday on the same route, also at reduced rates. To meet this cut regular Detroit boats today reduced rates to $1, and a lively fight is expected. There was no change reported in freights. The schooner Pelton gets 3 cents on wheat to Buffalo. The contract for releasing the schooner Richard Winslow has been let to Murphy, of Detroit.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Lehigh, grain, Chicago; Alaska, merchandise, Buffalo; India, merchandise, Buffalo; Arizona, merchandise, Buffalo; Nyack, merchandise, Duluth; City of Concord, salt, Port Hope; Conestoga, grain, Chicago. Cleared—Propeller Alaska, merchandise, Chicago; schooner Richards, coal, Escanaba; propeller City of Concord, light, Bay City.

Lake Huron—Advance in Grain Freights—Rescuing Wrecks—New Steamers.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Grain freights at this port advanced ¼ cent today. The schooner Willie Keller was chartered to take wheat to Buffalo at 3 cents per bushel. Freights are strong at the advance. The schooner H. P. Baldwin and tug Sprague are ashore on Kelley's Island, Lake Erie. The tug Balize left tonight to release them. The Detroit Dry-Dock will at once begin work on two wooden screw-steamers similar to the Walter L. Frost of the Chicago and Ogdensburg Line.

Arrived—Steam-barge Ontonagon, barges Norway, W. L. Peck; propeller Sanilac, propeller Russia. In harbor—Scow F. X., barges Magnet, Capoon. The barge Keating, loaded with lumber, started Sunday morning to sail to the river, having a cook aboard dangerously ill. She returned to anchorage yesterday, but too far out to learn the reason. The propeller Russia leaves tonight with salt for Milwaukee and Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers Nevada, Forest City and consort, schooner A. B. Norris. Down—Propellers Sparta, Rochester, Iron Duke, Empire and barge, D. M. Wilson and consort.

Passed up today—Propellers Colorado, Smith Moore, California, New York, H. E. Packer, Annie Young and schooner Schuylkill, Gratwick and barges, Northington and consort, Kenna and schooners Verona, Genoa; A. A. Turner and barges, schooners Mary Hattie, Anna Smith and consort, J. P. Clark and barges, James Davidson and schooners Middlesex, Nelson, Bloom; schooners R. Hallaron, D. G. Fort, C. P. Minch, J. I. Case, Michigan, John R. Noyes, J. H. Mead. Down—Propellers Starucca, Milwaukee, Conestoga, Osceola, Nahant, Arctic, Kincardine, Europe, S. J. Macey and consorts and Albatross, N. Mills and barges, Queen of the West and schooner Queen City and barge Golden Rule, Benton and barges, Oswegatchie and barges, Republic and consort and Jura, Lowell and barges, Wales and barges, schooner Leadville, Badger State. Wind east, light, and clear.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Departed—Propellers Messenger, Lawrence; steam-barge Clinton and tow, steamer City of Mackinac, schooner Skylark. Arrived—Schooner George Steele.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propeller Garden City and barge Goff, Cleveland; barge Lathrop, Huron; Lightguard, Sandusky. Arrived—Schooner J. B. Penfield. Wind southeast, light.

Lake Michigan—The Ole Oleson Seized for Wages—A Sale Postponed—The Ore Fleet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.—A Deputy-Marshal went down to Racine today and seized the schooner Ole Oleson on a claim for seamen's wages. The Marshal's sale of the schooner Eliza, which was to have occurred today, has been postponed until Saturday. The Supply will be sold here tomorrow under the hammer. Arrived—Steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, coal. Cleared—Schooners H. A. Morse, W. H. Vanderbilt, Canton, and H. C. Richards, for Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Monahansett, Osborne, Leland, W. L. Brown; schooners Delaware, G. W. Davis, Exile, Metocomet. Sailed—Steamers R. Wallace, Monahansett, Osborne, Leland, W. L. Brown; schooners Lem Ellsworth, Negaunee, Thomas Gown, Metocomet, Exile, G. W. Davis. Wind south, light.

Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners George M. Case, John O'Neil. Cleared—George M. Case.

Canadian Ports—Through the Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner G. B. Sloan, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; propeller Dominion, Hamilton to Toledo, light. Down—Schooner Emerald, Detroit to Kingston, wheat; steam-barge Bruno, Toledo to Kingston, corn.

SARNIA, Ont., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Alma Munroe, from Chicago, general cargo, and sailed for Montreal; steam-barge Fortune, from Chicago, and sailed for Georgian Bay.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Bella Mitchell, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Monitor, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal; Augusta, Kingston to Toledo, light. Passed down—Schooner Erie Stewart, Ashtabula to Hamilton, coal.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Mary Copley, Toledo, wheat. Cleared—Schooner Mary Copley, Toledo, coal.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners W. I. Preston, light, from Oswego, and sailed with coal for Chicago; Watertown, light, from Ogdensburg, and sailed with coal for Chicago.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Tug W. L. Ewing, Kenosha, towing.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop H. S. Hubbell, Bay City, lumber.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Huntress, South Haven, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop H. B. Perew, Otter Creek, bark.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Tacoma, Buffalo, coal.
Prop D. C. Whitney, Buffalo, coal.
Prop J. R. Whiting, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Oneko, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Wayne, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Guiding Star, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Nancy Dell, White Lake, railway-ties.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Planet, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr C. North, Kenosha, gravel.
Schr Georger, Buffalo, light.
Schr H. Earl, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Joses, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr D. Macy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. L. Potter, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Midnight, Bay City, lumber.
Prop Minneapolis, Buffalo, light.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Newburg, Buffalo, 36,161 bu corn, 2,100 brls flour.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop George A. Burnham, Manistee, light.
Prop Clyde, Buffalo, 36,164 bu wheat, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Butcher Boy, Manistee, light.
Schr Planet, Kenosha, light.
Schr Japan, Ludington, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Tug Henry Marshall, Green Bay, light.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Suel Choix, light.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Sandusky, 15,776 bu wheat.
Schr T. J Bronson, Menominee, light.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 24,133 bu wheat, 16,000 bu wheat, 2,750 brls flour, 2,938 pigs lead.
Prop Westford, Alpena, light.
Prop H. B. Perew, Cheboygan, light.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Huntress, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, 42,000 bu wheat, 5,200 bu rye.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 17,000 bu rye, 25,000 bu corn.
Prop Daisy Day, Montague, light.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, light.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, light.
Schr Adriatic, Big Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Joses, Muskegon, light.
Schr D. Macy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Menominee, light.
Schr J. Bigler, Hancock, 28,736 bu oats.
Schr Monitor, Alpena, 19,000 bu oats.
Schr L. M. Mason, Sarnia, 13,150 bu corn.
Schr Adventure, Sarnia, 9,480 bu corn.
Schr John Raber, Sarnia, 12,511 bu corn.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, light.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.

MISS LEONARD.

A Young Woman Pursued by a Score of Villains, Including That Man Wilson.

A few days ago a young woman who gave the name of Miss Leonard called at City-Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron's office and complained that a man named Wilson was following her about the city. She claimed that he was in league with a score or more of women who were plotting against her, and in every way prevented her from obtaining employment. At the conclusion of her story she requested the arrest of some thirty persons, whom she stated were endeavoring to injure her. From the young woman's manner Col. Cameron concluded she was not of sound mind, and, therefore, called in Lieut. Shea, who conveyed her to the Harrison Street Station, where she was well taken care of by the matron. No charge was preferred against her, but it was thought best to detain her, as it seemed unsafe to allow her to be at large. The next day a Dr. Leonard, who said he was an acquaintance of the girl, called and demanded that she be turned over to his care. This the police authorities refused to do until the County Physician had examined her. Subsequently Dr. Bluthardt sent over his assistant, who gave her in charge of Dr. Leonard.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the office of Dr. Leonard, No. 94 North Wells street, and interrogated him regarding the case. Dr. Leonard said he had known the woman's family about ten years. She had a brother in Dakota, and her mother lived in Iowa Falls, Ia. Miss Leonard had been away from home several years, spending the greater portion of the time in the East, and getting money regularly from her brother in Dakota. She came to Chicago early last summer and worked in "The Fair" for a time, and then as a solicitor for newspaper subscriptions. She told Dr. Leonard that a man named Wilson who had asked her to marry him while she was living in Brooklyn was following her about and annoying her a great deal, but the Doctor paid little attention to this story, as he had always regarded the woman as somewhat feeble-minded, though not insane. He had never seen the man Wilson and could not say that he was not a myth. After securing Miss Leonard's release from the station he sent her to her boarding-house and then wrote to her father regarding her condition. He thought the brother would provide for her, as she was certainly not in a perfectly sound state of mind.

THE OKLAHOMA CROWD.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—While the United States Court was in session in this city Capt. Payne and his Oklahoma boomers obtained permission to go before the grand jury and make an effort to indict certain officers stationed in the Indian Territory for assault and other outrages committed upon the boomers in their various raids and attempts to settle in Oklahoma. These facts coming to the ears of the court, the grand jury was discharged, no indictments being found. The Oklahoma matter culminated this morning by warrants being issued by United States Attorney Hallowell for the arrest of Capt. Payne and a large number of his followers, who are now in custody at this point. Payne says that he will now have an opportunity of testing the entire matter in the courts.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A box from Houston, addressed to Samuel Still and brother, convicts in the Huntsville Penitentiary, which was passed into their department without examination, contained four six-shooters and 200 rounds of cartridges. The convicts recognized the box by certain marks, broke it open, and with the pistols several of them made a desperate onset upon the guards to effect their escape. A number of shots were exchanged between the guard and convicts, resulting in the wounding of three of the convicts, when they were overpowered and their weapons taken from them.

BISHOP QUIGG DANGEROUSLY ILL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Bishop Quigg, Roman Catholic, has been in bad health for some time. He went South a few months ago, and was greatly benefited. He came home and resumed his duties, but took a relapse. A few weeks ago he went to Altoona, where he was stricken with paralysis. Word was received here this morning that he was blind and in convulsions, with little prospect for recovery. His physician, Dr. Shaw, of this city, arrived from Altoona tonight, and reports the Bishop not quite so bad as stated, but said his condition was very critical. Dr. Shaw says that if the Bishop has no chill tonight and rests well he will recover, but should the contrary be the case death would certainly be the result.

NEW ORLEANS' MUNICIPAL SQUABBLE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the injunction of the Civil Court under cover of the act of impeachment by the City Council, Mayor Behan again sent his police today to dislodge City-Treasurer Walshe. The Treasurer yielded to superior force, but again locked up the vault and took the keys with him. The impeachment by the Council last night is shown to be clearly in violation of the provisions of the State Constitution regarding impeachments, and the law as well as the public feeling seems to be all in favor of the deposed Treasurer. He will sue the Mayor and Chief of Police for damage.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

John Gottlebiddeg, a German, about 28 years of age, alighted from a Lake Shore passenger-train early yesterday morning near One-Hundredth street, and, as the train was in motion, he was thrown under the wheels and had his left foot badly crushed. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Out of the Jaws.

TOLEDO, O.—The *Express* says: A prominent merchant, who was at the point of death from what the physicians pronounced kidney and spine trouble, has been cured by St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-banisher.

1,000
GOOD AND SUFFICIENT
REASONS
Why it will pay you to call and see our
IMMENSE LINE
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FINE CLOTHING

Firstly and chiefly, we make the best-shaped and finest-finished CLOTHING in AMERICA

AT BOTTOM PRICES

Our other reasons too numerous to mention here readily appreciated by an inspection of our

Immense Stock and Low Prices.

SUITS
FROM
$8.00 to $30.00.

OVERCOATS
FROM
$5.00 to $35.00.

HARRY HART & BRO.
GLOBE CLOTHIERS,
195 to 199 South Clark-st.

Special attention given to Mail Orders.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN......Lessee and Manager

Second and Last week. LAST FOUR Performances of the Eminent Artiste,

MODJESKA,

Under the management of Mr. CHAS. BOZENTA, supported by Mr. MAURICE B. BARRYMORE and an excellent company.

This Thursday Evening......"MARIE STUART"
Friday Evening......"ADRIENNE"
Saturday Matinee......"CAMILLE"
Saturday Evening......"TWELFTH NIGHT"

Sunday, Sept. 16—ALDRICH & PARSLOE in MY PARTNER.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE
DIME MUSEUM,
150 & 152 Clark-st., near Madison.

THIRTEEN LIVING HUMAN CURIOSITIES!

Combined with the refined, elegant, and bewitching stage acts of the

FOUR FAVORITE HOLLYWOOD CHILDREN.

Also the Mystic Vision Dream Drama and the amusing theatre performances.

DOORS OPEN DAILY FROM 1 TO 6 AND 7 TO 10.

Admission to All Only 10 Cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
FAREWELL SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Strongest American Play Ever Presented.

The Planter's Wife

Introducing the Beautiful Emotional Actress,
EMILY RIGL,
And the Talented Young Actor,
HARRY LACY.
Sunday, Sept. 16—Edouin & Sanger's "Sparks" Co. in A BUNCH OF KEYS, or The Hotel—Front.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY......Lessee
EDWARD KEYS......Manager

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Eminent Comedian,

MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND!

Under the management of Brooks & Dickson, in the London success, written by A. W. Pinero, entitled

THE ROCKET!

Next week, commencing Sunday evening, Sept. 16—KIRALFY BROS.' Beautiful Spectacular Drama, ENCHANTMENT.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MISS MARGARET MATHER.
This Thursday evening, Sept. 13,
Miss Mather as Juliet in Romeo and Juliet.
Friday—LEAH. Farewell matinee Saturday—THE LADY OF LYONS. Saturday night last appearance—JULIET.
Next Week—The Madison Square Theatre Company in ESMERALDA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday, Sept. 10, One Week.
Ida Siddons' Female Mastodons
And Burlesque Troupe. 40 Artists 40.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Sept. 17—Hyde & Behman's Combination.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE,
Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.
Winnett & Fagen's Famous Trinity Co.
A Perfect Avalanche of Fun.
Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c. Matinees Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday.

GRENIER'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN,
(Corner Throop).
The Grandest Family Resort in the West.
Second Regiment Band of 18 Pieces.
The Finest Bicycle Track in the Country.
Bicycle and Foot Races every evening.
All lit by Electric Light. Admission, 10c.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Adah Richmond and R. E. Graham
In the latest Dramatic Success, entitled
"CARROTS."
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Curtain rises—Nights, 8; Matinees, 2 sharp.

LOVELY COMPLEXIONS POSSIBLE TO ALL.

What Nature denies to many Art secures to all. Hagan's Magnolia Balm dispels every blemish, overcomes Redness, Freckles, Sallowness, Roughness, Tan, Eruptions and Blotches, and removes all evidences of heat and excitement. The Magnolia Balm imparts the most delicate and natural complexional tints—no detection being possible to the closest observation.

Under these circumstances a faulty Complexion is little short of a crime. Magnolia Balm sold everywhere. Costs only 75 cents, with full directions.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Judge C. C. Nourse, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Palmer.

George Nicholson, of Liverpool, Eng., is at the Palmer.

Prof. J. Taylor, of London, Eng., is at the Grand Pacific.

R. Frovnes and H. Cooper, of Australia, are at the Palmer.

The Rev. Charles C. Grafton, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

G. W. Dean, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Sherman.

E. L. Jordan, of Boston, and A. L. Lewis, of Cleveland, are at the Tremont.

A. C. Jones, of Milwaukee, and W. G. Wilson, of New York, are at the Leland.

Fred J. Francis, editor of the *Pictorial World*, London, Eng., is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., and Gen. Anson G. McCook, of New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

Arthur O'Neil and Louis Arnold, deserters from the Fort Mackinac branch of the United States army, were arrested in Chicago yesterday by Detectives Rohan and Halloran.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the bakery of James Green, No. 602 West Indiana street. A still alarm was sounded and the fire was extinguished before any damage had been done.

Ex-County-Agent McGrath will occupy a desk in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court after Monday next. The position was tendered him and accepted immediately after his failure to be reelected to his former position.

William Johnson, colored, 35 years of age, was arrested last evening at the corner of Clark and Polk streets by Officers Shreeve and French, of the Harrison Street Station. He is wanted at Bloomington for the larceny of a $75 gold watch.

W. H. Morris, 34 years of age, living at No. 217 Jackson street, was arrested and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station last night, charged with having, July 21 he entered the room of J. M. Peyton, No. 278 South Clinton street, and abstracted a quantity of clothing.

George McL. Irwin, formerly a member of the Board of Trade, has been missing since Saturday last. Rumor freely attributes his disappearance to financial embarrassments, but no definit facts in the case have as yet been obtained. At all events his liabilities were not large.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 64; 9 a. m., 65; 10 a. m., 67; 11 a. m., 67; 12 a. m., 69; 1 p. m., 69; 2 p. m., 69; 3 p. m., 66. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 8 p. m., 29.59.

Through an error it was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that Herman Hansen, an errand boy, was under arrest in the case wherein one Bush is accused of stealing from his employer. Hansen bears a good reputation and was not locked up at all.

Myrtle Magee, 11 years old, who was so terribly burned Tuesday evening at her home, No. 679 North Market street, where she set fire to her clothing while lifting a tea-kettle from the stove, died early yesterday morning, after several hours of frightful pain.

Police-Officer Michael Otto was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Lyon on a warrant sworn out by William Wieler, who alleges that he was assaulted and battered by Otto Sept. 5. The case was continued to Sept. 20, Otto being held in $300 bail.

The discussion of the salary question seems to have exhausted the County Commissioners. At all events, but few of them were to be seen in the board rooms yesterday. The Committees on Equalization of Taxes and on City Charities held short and unimportant meetings.

Louise Seiwert, an actress in a small traveling company, has disappeared, and her husband has made every effort to find her but in vain. The police have taken no interest in the case, as it is believed that the woman deserted her husband on account of family troubles.

George Hinkley, Louis Hinkley, and Forrest Wilson, a trio of boys, broke into an unoccupied residence at No. 3419 Wabash avenue Tuesday night and turned on all the gas and water, causing considerable damage. They were arrested and will be brought before Justice Foote Saturday.

An unknown woman gave birth to a child yesterday morning in a barn at the corner of Winthrop place and Taylor street, and there abandoned the infant, which was left wrapped up in a wisp of straw. The waif is now at the West Twelfth Street Station. The police are trying to find the mother.

Tuesday at Trinity Episcopal Church there was a pleasant wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. William S. Knight, of the firm of Knight & Howe, merchandise brokers at No. 27 Wabash avenue, and Miss Elizabeth L. Quackenbos, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. R. A. Holland.

The officials of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company called upon Commissioner Crozier yesterday and discussed the most advisable places at which to locate guard-gates at the crossings. They propose in ten days to take a trip over the tracks in the city, and invited the Commissioner to accompany them.

About a dozen members of the Union Mutual Insurance Association began their annual convention yesterday at the Grand Pacific, and discussed the evils of the present system of the different associations. A general survey of the work for the last year was made, and reports of those present represented outside companies.

Thomas McDonald, 7 years of age, living at No. 2961 Main street, while playing about a barrel wagon in the vicinity of his home yesterday afternoon, fell in front of the hind wheel, which passed over his right thigh, producing a fracture. He was removed to his home by Officer Bill S. Cremieux, of the Deering Street Station.

Constable William Nugent, who was fined $50 by Justice Charles White a couple of days ago on the charge of disorderly conduct because he assaulted James McGrath, of No. 422 West Madison street, a plain, unvarnished tale without any heavenly connections: "Was out on a toot last night—will happen the best of fellows now and again, you know; got full as forty cats; missed my key; rushed in THE TRIBUNE; forgot all about it; found the blasted key in my pocket; damfool; don't tell the boss; mum's the word; come and have somethin'?"

COMMITTEE ON LAW REFORM.

The Committee on Law Reform appointed at the last meeting of the State Bar Association were to have met at the Law Institute yesterday morning, but didn't do so, as there wasn't a quorum on hand. The committee consists of Thomas Dent, of Chicago; Robert L. McKinlay, Paris; John Mayo Palmer, Springfield; Henry L. Sheldon, Chicago, and William Jayne, Mt. Sterling. Only Messrs. Dent and Sheldon were present, so nothing could be done, but they decided to be ready for business at the same place this morning, with a hope and belief that at least one of the other members would turn up. It was the intention to invite members of the local bar to attend the sessions and make suggestions as to reforms in order to get a basis to work on, the committee as yet having formulated nothing. They will not report to the association until January, and in the meantime may get together here or in Springfield.

GEN. LONGSTREET.

THE EX-CONFEDERATE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

Gen. James Longstreet, of Confederate fame, and at present United States Marshal of Georgia, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way to attend the fair at Woodstock, Ill. The veteran, though well advanced in years, still carries himself erect and shows the marks of his West Point training. Both his hair and beard are almost snow-white, but he retains full use of all his faculties, except hearing, which is somewhat affected.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon him at his room and was pleasantly received. The first subject broached was the recent conference in Washington between himself, Gen. Mahone, and Chalmers, and speaking of it he said that their meeting at the Capital had had a political construction put upon it. The fact was that he had gone on for no such purpose, but meeting Gen. Mahone there they had gone to his room to talk about old times and old memories. Later Chalmers had also dropped in, and casually the subject of politics had come up, but there was no general conference and he knew of, nor had any special understanding come of it. Gen. Mahone felt very confident of carrying Virginia this year by an increased majority, and of wheeling her into line next year against the Democratic party, and there was little doubt but that he was correct in his calculations. Speaking further of Southern politics, Gen. Longstreet said that there was little hope of breaking the solidity of the South next year. He thought, with the exception of Virginia, that they would hold together and vote the Democratic ticket, but it would be about the last time. There was not time enough to effect a break, though with proper management North Carolina could be carried for the Republican ticket. But independent movements were springing up, and they would grow as they had in Virginia. The tariff question might yet be the means of rescuing some of the Southern States from Democratic rule, for the manufacturing interests in that section were rapidly growing in importance, and free-trade talk did not meet with as much favor as formerly.

In reference to the recent apportionment of Congressional districts by the Georgia Legislature by which, on the basis of the negro vote, several districts would be Republican, the General said that this was true, but the Democratic party had the probability to carry all the districts. This they expect to do by controlling a portion of the colored vote. They had been able to do this in the past, but it had cost them some money. The better element of the colored population all over the South, who were working hard and prospering, took very little interest in politics, and when they voted it was the Republican ticket. There was, however, a class of negro politicians who were there to make what they could, and they were extensively utilized by the Democrats.

Gen. Longstreet further said that the Administration of President Arthur had been wise and fair, and had given great satisfaction in the South to both parties. He did not see how the Republican party could help giving him the nomination next year, and if nominated he would certainly be elected. He thought it was not only for the interest of the country, but for the interest of the South, that the Republican party should remain in power. "I stopped fighting," he continued, "at Appomatox Court-House, while my comrades, defeated in war, transferred their conflict from the arena of battle to the arena of politics, with the result that they have antagonized the party having possession of the National Government for years, without gaining a thing for their section and its people. I believed that it was the true policy of the South to accept reconstruction and go in and control their own State Governments by acting in harmony with the Republican party, instead of being controlled by carpet-baggers and negroes, which resulted from their alliance with Democracy. The Northern Republicans would naturally have preferred to form an alliance with the defeated South to any other, and had such a course prevailed the South, by being the balance of power, would have regained her old position in the councils of the Nation. Look at Virginia to-day. The Mahone movement has given Virginia all the prestige and power that she has had since the War, and the old State is rapidly recovering her old place in the Republic."

The General left in the evening for Woodstock. He seemed much surprised to hear that an address would be expected from him and had none prepared, but said that he would be happy to say something if anything from him was desired.

BILLIARDS.

SLOSSON ISSUES A FORMAL CHALLENGE TO SCHAEFER.

George F. Slosson, the billiardist, through THE TRIBUNE, issues the following challenge to Jake Schaefer, the champion:

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—*Mr. Jacob Schaefer*—DEAR SIR: I hereby challenge you to play me a match game of billiards at the balk-line game for the J. M. & Balke Co. trophy, emblematic of the championship of the world, and the usual $500 a side, conditions that the said match shall be played in America, New York or Chicago preferred, and that the afternoon of the evening of said match, both contestants shall be accorded a privilege of one hour's practice upon the table and cushions that are to be used in the match. All other terms, such as the naming of the table and cushions, date and place of playing or forfeit, to be unconditionally at your pleasure, save that it must take place within the prescribed time—sixty days.

As a proof of my sincerity I have this day deposited with Mr. Thomas Foley, of Collender Hall, the sum of $250, as a preliminary forfeit, to be by him handed over to the permanent stakeholder as soon as you shall have signified your willingness of accepting my challenge. Respectfully, GEO. F. SLOSSON.

Mr. Slosson said last night that, while it was generally understood that the holder of the championship belt had the right to name the place for holding a new contest, there was nothing in the championship rules to warrant such a claim. The rules simply mentioned certain cities in Europe and America where world-championship games should be played. It would be ridiculous, Mr. Slosson thought, for two Americans to cross the ocean to play a match game. However, if Mr. Schaefer refused to accept the challenge with the American city proviso he (Mr. Slosson) would not then claim the championship. He simply wanted to have the game played on its merits. If Mr. Schaefer accepted the challenge and arrived in time for the purpose of designating a foreign city as the place of meeting the game would surely be one for the world's championship.

Mr. Slosson, by the way, received a telegram from New York yesterday announcing that his brother, who was injured in the railroad accident on Long Island, was improving and out of danger.

THE REPORT UNFOUNDED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Schaefer, Wallace, and Sexton are here visiting Schaefer's old home, and will play billiards in the opera-house tomorrow night. In regard to Slosson's offer to play Schaefer, the latter said today that he should leave for Europe Oct. 10, and play Vignaux at Paris 3,000 points in the latter part of November for $1,000 a side. Schaefer said further that if Slosson had desired to play him he should have challenged him before, instead of waiting until the eve of his departure for Europe, but that upon his return from Europe he will play Slosson for any amount of money and for the championship.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—There is no foundation for the sensational story of the disappearance of Jacob Schaefer, the billiardist, telegraphed from Chicago yesterday. Sexton and Wallace arrived in this city from San Francisco Monday, and Schaefer stopped at Leavenworth, where his relatives reside. The party will leave for Chicago tomorrow.

A WATERY GRAVE.

SUICIDE OF ALEXANDER GRANT.

The body of Mr. Alexander Grant, which was found floating in Lake Michigan at Muskegon, Mich., arrived in Chicago last evening and was taken to his late residence, No. 1315 Oakwood boulevard. Mr. Grant disappeared from his home Aug. 16 under circumstances which led his wife and friends to believe that he had been foully dealt with. A paragraph appeared in THE TRIBUNE shortly after his disappearance stating the fact. He was not again heard of until his wife received a letter from him Sept. 8. The letter was dated Sept. 6, and was on the letterhead of one of the hotels of Muskegon, and was inclosed in an envelope from another hotel in the same place. The letter stated that he had been out of his mind since he left home, and that he went to the Commercial, and, the proprietor says, convinced him that he was all right, and obtained a loan of $5. The proprietor then left the city for a short time. During his absence the cashier at the hotel was induced by knowledge of the previous loan to cash a check for $50—or rather to give Hahn credit with $35 on board and $35 in cash. This check was drawn on the Chicago National Bank, signed "M. B. Golman & Co.," and indorsed "F. Simon Hahn." When the proprietor of the Commercial returned he sent the check to the bank, and it was returned endorsed "no account." The aid of the two detectives above mentioned was again called into requisition, and Hahn was arrested at 10 o'clock last night in a Clark street gambling-house. It is also stated that he forged a check on L. Cramer & Co., of "The Famous," and passed it on a gambling-house at Room 3, No. 125 Clark street. Last night one of the $1,000 bonds previously mentioned was found on his person, and is pronounced bogus. He is said to be a lawyer by profession, a gambler from choice, and is apparently an expert forger. He offered to compromise the matter with the proprietor of the Commercial, but the latter last night declared his intention of prosecuting him. He wears a full shady beard, a fancy cane, and a watch-chain to which is attached only a button-hook. He was locked up at the Harrison Street Station.

COOK COUNTY NATIONAL.

ANSWER TO A DEPOSITOR'S INQUIRIES.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some time since in the newspapers, THE TRIBUNE among others, there was a statement to the amount that after years of litigation the affairs of the Cook County Bank had been about settled, there being nothing on the docket, a final settlement or dividend was about to be made. Why has this dividend been so long delayed? Has one any reason to expect anything from the bank, or will the assets remaining be swallowed by the lawyers and the voracious vultures waiting to strip the bones of the carcass known once as the Cook County Bank? One law firm in Des Moines has been buying up the certificates for from 1 to 5 per cent, and refers to Burley, Receiver, to prove that they gave full worth of said certificates. Of late 'tis said that the firm will make $1,000,000 or more from their speculation. Any information concerning the above will be thankfully received by many readers of your most excellent paper. Is one to expect a dividend at all? and, if so, how soon and how much? Your paper suggests itself as the most reliable source of information on the foregoing subject, therefore I took this liberty.

The Receiver has recommended to the Controller the payment of another 4 per cent, but the latter has under consideration an offer for the remaining assets, and consequently is delaying the payment of the dividend. The Receiver thinks the estate will yield 5 or 6 per cent in addition to the first dividend of 4 per cent; but when the creditors will get the money he cannot tell. If the offer referred to is accepted it may be paid in a short time; if not it may be some months. The statement in the newspapers that he was paying a second dividend grew out of a misapprehension; he was paying 4 per cent on claims allowed after the declaration of that dividend. While it is true that a firm in Des Moines has bought up claims, they are mainly against Allen's personal estate and not against the Cook County National Bank.

AN ACTING MAYOR.

TELEGRAMS SENT TO HARRISON URGING HIS SPEEDY RETURN.

The announcement in THE TRIBUNE yesterday of sundry Aldermanic schemes in process of incubation caused considerable comment among the heads of the departments at the City-Hall. Of course the "bread-winners" were more directly interested in the part that related to the appointment of an Acting Mayor in the event of Mayor Harrison's postponement of his return to the city until after the reassembling of the City Council. While some professed to scout the idea, it was noticed that considerable anxiety was expressed, and to such an extent that it was decided to advise his Honor of the probable move that was to be made, and thus secure his return to thwart the plans of the scheming Aldermen. The Mayor was in Portland, Ore., yesterday, and at 9 o'clock in the morning a telegram was sent to him containing the substance of THE TRIBUNE'S article.

"It would be just like the 'Big Four'," said an official yesterday, "to get up some scheme like that. If they once got their own Mayor, they would only require a couple of nights in which to own all the brown-stone fronts in the city. There are men in the gang just unprincipled enough to do it, too."

Ald. Lawer was at the hall during the afternoon, and while he admitted the plausibility of the move, indignantly denied that he would affiliate with the ring mentioned.

"I don't need the assistance of that crowd to help me out in my matters," said he. "I would not accept the position of Acting Mayor, but, if I did, it would take me about one day to get even with some of these men about City-Hall. My next move, as an Alderman, will be to cut down some of these underworked and overpaid employés about this building. I am in favor of reducing all salaries above $1,200 5 per cent, and dividing it among the poorer-paid clerks and day laborers. No, you can say that I am opposed to taking advantage of Harrison's absence by appointing an Acting Mayor, but, if I did, it would take me about one day to get even with some of these men about City-Hall. My next move, as an Alderman, will be to cut down some of these underworked and overpaid employés about this building. I am in favor of reducing all salaries above $1,200 5 per cent, and dividing it among the poorer-paid clerks and day laborers. No, you can say that I am opposed to taking advantage of Harrison's absence by appointing an Acting Mayor. If he isn't here, and they try that on, we'll beat them by getting enough Democratic votes to elect a Republican temporary Mayor. But Harrison is a pretty smooth article himself, and I'll bet you when he hears these reports he'll change his mind and be home on time. If he doesn't show up by the second meeting of the Council, I'll be in myself for putting in a man in his chair."

Ald. Cullerton denies that he is the choice for the honored position, and claims that he knows nothing of such a movement. It was hardly expected that the gentleman would confess all. THE TRIBUNE reporter's informant, however, insists that he is the man selected, and that, unless Mayor Harrison returns, the scheme will be sprung.

Ald. Geoghegan says he is not in with the gang, but thinks something of the kind might be carried out to teach the Mayor a lesson.

LITIGATION.

ANOTHER OF THE TRICKS OF E. A. TRASK BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

A petition for certiorari was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by August Lindberg against whom E. A. Trask recovered a judgment of $155.85, the bills of exchange last. The judgment was recovered before Justice D. C. Skelley, of Lemont. Lindberg claims that he never owed Trask any money, never was served with any summons or other notice that the suit had been begun, and did not know of the existence of the judgment until after the time to appeal had elapsed. The only way to get justice now is by a writ of certiorari, and Lindberg asks that this may be issued, and the case tried anew in the Superior Court.

LAWYERS AFTER THEIR FEES.

Ellis & Meek, lawyers, filed a bill against Mrs. Mary E. Habbott in the Superior Court to enforce an attorney's lien on a judgment of $1,000 against the Chicago City Railway in the fall of 1882 Mrs. Habbott's 12-year-old daughter was injured by falling on a defective sidewalk, and they were employed to bring a suit against the city to recover damages. The case was finally, and after suit was brought, the city offered Mrs. Habbott $1,600 to settle. She, being poor, readily assented, and received $600 cash and a judgment for $1,000 against the city for a year. Mrs. Habbott, the bill states, is now trying to dispose of this judgment and deprive the complainants of all compensation for their services. They claim to be entitled to a one-fourth interest in the judgment, and ask the court to restrain Mrs. Habbott from disposing of the judgment until this amount is paid.

A JEWISH WAR.

The war recently inaugurated between Abram Goldsmid, lately a pawnbroker at No. 97 Madison street, and Leonard Rothgerber, money-lender, still rages. Several suits are pending, Goldsmid having sued Rothgerber for $25,000 damages. Rothgerber's original offense was calling Goldsmid a "thief, a fence," and other choice names, and the present suit arises out of a reiteration of these charges.

BARBED-WIRE SUIT.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company began a suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the Lyman Manufacturing Company of Chicago, to enjoin the latter from violating its agreement to limit the manufacture of barbed-wire to 2,500 tons a year. The complainant fears that the price of barbed wire may be lessened unless its production is limited, and therefore ask that the Chicago company be held to a strict compliance of its contract.

DIVORCES.

A bill was filed and suppressed for service Monday by Etta Robinson against Isaac Robinson, asking for a divorce on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty. Drink seems to have been the cause of all the trouble, and a long series of specific acts, of cruelty is detailed by the complainant. There are three children living, and these the complainant has supported by keeping a little saloon at No. 261 North Wells street. Occasionally a little money is saved, which her husband immediately squanders on whisky and gambling hells. As all efforts at reform have proved futile, complainant now asks to be allowed to support herself and children without interference on the part of her worthless husband.

A few days ago Margaret Carmody began a suit for divorce against her husband, Patrick Carmody, alleging cruelty as the cause. This step seems to have excited Patrick's wrath, and he now declares he will utterly exterminate the complainant for her temerity. He began proceedings Saturday by knocking her down, and threatened to kill her on the spot. However, he gave her a short lease of life, and she improved the opportunity to file a supplemental bill, in which the above facts are set forth, asking for an injunction to restrain Patrick from carrying out his bloodthirsty intentions, and Judge Moran yesterday granted her request.

On a bright summer day in the month of June, 1865, Mary M. Lucas became the bride of a barber, Anthony Lucas by name, and four children, the eldest a blooming miss of 16, have blessed their union. All seems to have gone smoothly until a cold, dreary day of January last, when Anthony, for some unexplained reason, abandoned his family, forgetting to pay the house rent that was due, and leaving his wife and children utterly destitute. As Anthony is earning $40 a month, with board, the deserted wife yesterday began a suit in the Circuit Court for separate maintenance to compel him to furnish her and the children with proper support.

ITEMS.

Jacob Karlsruh, proprietor of a restaurant at No. 407 State street, yesterday began a suit against John W. Conroy, his landlord, claiming $5,000 damages. Conroy is charged with unlawfully entering plaintiff's restaurant and attaching the property for rent, thereby breaking up the business. Karlsruh claims that no rent was due, and he can show a receipt for Conroy's claim by the fact that he had advertised his restaurant and fixtures for sale, and he thinks his landlord, fearful of losing his rent, took the unwarranted course of impounding the property.

John F. Gubbins yesterday filed a bill in the United States Court against Timothy Tobin, John Hauber, and Charles Schiacks, asking for an injunction to restrain them from infringing upon complainant's patent for drying and pulverizing offal.

DEATHS.

ROSE—Sept. 7, at 71 Sedgwick-av., infant daughter of W. H. and A. F. Rose.

MAGEE—Accidentally on the 12th inst., at her parents' residence, 679 North Market-st., Myrtle Daisy, only daughter of Charles D. and Mary D. Magee, aged 11 years and 3 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEGLEY—Sept. 11, Kittie, daughter of Mary R. and E. L. Negley, aged 18 years 6 months and 23 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRANT—The funeral of Alexander Grant will take place at his late residence, 1315 Oakwood-boulevard, Thursday, Sept. 13 at 2 p. m.

☞ Buffalo, Rochester, and New York papers please copy.

BROWN—Tuesday, Sept. 11, at the residence of her son, C. B. Brown, 1736 Indiana-av., Harriet C. Brown, widow of the late Wm. H. Brown.

Funeral Thursday at 1 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station on the corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN ADDRESS WILL BE DELIVERED at Tyng Mission Band of Hope corner Archer-av. and Twenty-first-st., today by Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith on the life of George Stephenson, to commence at 7:45 p. m.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Woman's Christian Association will be held at 1545 Wabash-av. today at 10 o'clock a. m.

FOR OYSTER-EATERS.

COMPARATIVE FILLINGNESS OF FRIES AND STEWS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer in your valuable paper the following question. I bet I can eat more fried oysters than to eat them in a dry stew. Please decide the bet.

A SUBSCRIBER.

That depends, said O'Neil, a restaurant man, upon who is to try it. A West Side woman can eat fifty-two fried oysters and call for a dry stew afterward. A South Side young lady can make fifty-two in a dry stew look sick. But to answer generally I would say that no man could eat fifty-two fried oysters at one sitting.

Mr. Race says a man can't eat fifty-two fried. He has never seen a woman who could, but a woman is more apt to try than a man, especially if she thinks her escort is getting a salary of $9 a week.

The head man in the "Boston" thinks it very funny. He can't see what you are giving him. In his opinion it would take a good many stews, the way they are made in some places, to contain fifty-two oysters.

Charlie Woodman wants to know what size oysters are referred to.

H. M. Kinsley said: "Why, of course. Either one is easier."

Col. Wilson explains in detail. He says: "Now, it is easier to dry a stew than fry fifty-two; or you can stew fifty-two easier than you can dry them; or you might fry a stew easier than you could dry fifty-two fried. It might, on the other hand, be easier to eat a dry fry than to stew fifty-two; or to fry fifty-two than to stew a dry; again, a man—mind you, I said a man; woman don't go—might eat fifty-two stews easier than he could one dry. It would depend, of course, on who furnished the oysters. There are oysters which are so brought up that you can fry fifty-two easier than you can stew one. Now in August—but what are you going to have?"

OF INTEREST TO SPORTSMEN.

Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Brothers have received a telegram from the inventor of the Chamberlain Patent Cartridge Loading Machine that he would be present at the opening of their Gun Department today. The machine arrived yesterday and was set up in the centre of the store. The shot and powder magazines have been temporarily placed on the gallery floor, and the powder and shot are fed into the machine through three-quarter-inch tubes. The machine is very handsome in appearance, and does its work with great ease. It is doubtful whether any machine was ever exhibited in this city that created so deep an interest among sportsmen. In the Gun Department everything is in perfect order for their opening, which takes place to-day, and the assortment of goods, from the finest guns down to the cheapest makes, is the largest ever shown in this country. In speaking of this new enterprise on the part of the Messrs. Spalding Bros., the *American Field* says editorially:

"We have been aware that Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros., of Madison street, Chicago, have for some time contemplated adding a Gun Department to their extensive establishment of other sporting goods generally. The success of Messrs. J. Palmer O'Neil & Co. having transformed what there was plenty of room for another gun store in Chicago, they bought out Messrs. O'Neil & Co., making their entire stock in Chicago, and ordered enough more to make a consignment of $30,000 in guns. Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros. will be the Western agents for the Westley Richards hammerless guns, and will also keep for sale a full line of hammerless guns made by W. & C. Scott & Son, Silver, Jones & Co., W. W. Greener, Harrington & Richardson, Samuel Buckley & Co., and others, as well as a full line of English and American guns with hammers. Messrs. Spalding & Bros. are very successful business men. They have built up a very large business in other sporting goods, and it was only necessary for them to add a Gun Department to make their store the complete general sporting goods depot. Starting with such a large assortment of guns, having a large capital, an extensive trade, and superior business ability, their Gun Department is as assured a success as they have made of their other departments."

The best and cheapest Car Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

It is naughty to smoke, but it is nice to inhale the delicious aroma of a "Sweet Bouquet" cigarette.

Are you looking for the finest wardrobe at lowest price? Holton's, 228 Wabash avenue.

Teeth *without* plates, patented March 15, '83, by Dr. J. E. Low, 164 Dearborn.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Skill, fair dealing, success; $8 best. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Wilhelm Ludwig Heidlauf, Chicago	27
Babetta Flisterer, Chicago	21
Johann Kryse, Chicago	25
Agnissa Pawinski, Chicago	23
Louis Peterson, Chicago	30
Tillie Johnson, Chicago	19
Henry Boese, Proviso	26
Mary Esbeck, Chicago	24
Frank Hubaezek, Chicago	21
Anna Haisma, Chicago	19
Charles Freitag, Chicago	21
Minnie Peterson, Chicago	19
E. Hudson Sammons, Peotone	33
Endora Holbrook Hanson, Blue Island	23
Louis Mallison, Chicago	27
Mary H. Lowie, Chicago	21
Matthias Prenz, Pullman	23
Victorie Maryzevyk, Chicago	22
Ludwig G. Viller, Chicago	32
Johanna Hoffmann Schuenck, Chicago	32
Melville D. Hombie, Chicago	40
Mrs. Julia Shelley, Chicago	35
Heinrich Sonn, Chicago	32
Minna Krause, Chicago	32
Webster E. Thurmann, South Chicago	22
Annie Grotz, Chicago	19
Charles L. Bell, Chicago	23
Marie La Frise, Chicago	27
Joseph David, Chicago	19
Sadie Levy, Chicago	18
Frank Beaubien, Chicago	24
Bertha Anderson, Chicago	21
Jens Serenson, Chicago	20
Eleanore Peterson, Chicago	22
Chas. Weber, Chicago	21
Mary Anderson, Chicago	20
Louis B. Smith, Chicago	20
Helen Stone, Chicago	19
Mitchell J. Newman, Chicago	49
Celia Russell, Davenport	32
Frank Du Teil, Lafayette	29
Lola Danuth, Chicago	24
Gustav Nadler, Chicago	28
Theresa Rain, Chicago	19
Robert Sjoberg, Chicago	25
Anna Anderson, Chicago	23
Isaac E. Wade, New Brighton, Pa.	37
Mrs. Florence K. Redington, Chicago	28
Henry A. Zahner, Chicago	21
Margaret Klein, Chicago	22
Frank A. Lindgreen, Lake View	24
Minnie Peterson, Lake View	21
Halbert G. Brooks, Chicago	25
Emma J. Hinchman, Chicago	23
Rudolph O. Johnson, Chicago	21
Nanef A. Anderson, Chicago	30
Henry Sanders, Chicago	27
Adele Croson, Chicago	23
Harry Parsons, Ravenswood	25
Sarah A. Frost, Ravenswood	35
Frank Alexa, Chicago	21
Annie Kohant, Chicago	19
John Mastenbrook, Kensington	24
Mary Arentz, Riverdale	23
John Wopat, Chicago	23
Josephine Zemanora, Chicago	21
Max Baranski, Chicago	22
Antonia Trapp, Chicago	18
Robert J. Fischer, Chicago	24
Mary Murphy, Chicago	35
Charles K. Ballard, Chicago	29
Kate L. Wood, Chicago	30
Sanford L. Crain, Ravenswood	29
Ida V. Columbia, Ravenswood	30
Walter Jacobson, Chicago	27
Nora Howard, Chicago	27
August Pestach, Chicago	36
Anna Selika, Chicago	18
Braxton B. Harris, Chicago	35
Louisa A. Parash, Chicago	24
Harry M. Cheever, Chicago	23
Hattie Wainwright, Chicago	18
Alexander Mick, Chicago	24
Maryanna Bardanski, Chicago	21
Frank Smith, Lake	27
Augusta Enders, Chicago	21
William Strauss, Chicago	24
Emma Franke, Chicago	20
Michael Polcyn, Chicago	28
Anna Pelka, Chicago	18

MARRIAGES.

KNIGHT—QUACKENBOSS—Sept. 11, at Trinity Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. R. A. Holland, Mr. William S. Knight and Miss Elizabeth L. Quackenboss, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

KENNEDY—Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock a. m., Matthew Aloysius, oldest son of Martin and Joanna Kennedy, aged 15 years and 7 months.

Funeral Thursday, Sept. 13, at 10 a. m., from residence, 851 Twenty-second-st., to St. Pius Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HOWELL—At South Chicago, Sept. 11, Mabel Howell, aged 6 months and 2 days, only daughter of Cyrus and Ella Howell.

Funeral Thursday, 1 p. m., at the house, thence to Oakwoods Cemetery.

ELBUM—At Hinsdale, Sept. 11, Andrew J. Elmar Jr., aged 36 years and 4 months.

Funeral Friday, Sept. 14, at 1:30 p. m., from Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., by carriages to Graceland.

MCCARTHY—Sept. 12, at 178 Twenty-seventh-st., of congestion of the brain, Veronica, youngest daughter of Andrew J. and Veronica McCarthy, aged 15 months and 15 days.

RESCINDED.

THE ORDER FOR TWENTY-FIVE ADDITIONAL LETTER-CARRIERS.

Postmaster Palmer received the following letter yesterday countermanding the order giving Chicago twenty-five additional letter-carriers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—SIR: By direction of the Postmaster-General the authority given you the 5th inst. to nominate to this office for appointment twenty-five additional letter-carriers to begin service Oct. 1, 1883, is hereby revoked. Very res.pectfully,

FRANK HATTON,
First-Assistant Postmaster-General.

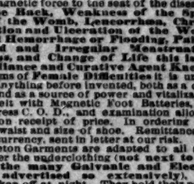
Assistant-Postmaster Squiers says he can assign no reason for the sudden change, and is at a loss to account why the order was rescinded. The department here had asked for seventy-one men, and while twenty-five would have afforded but little relief in general, they would aid considerably in the down-town districts. He did not see how the mail department could possibly get along with the number of men now available and serve the public in an efficient manner.

DISEASE CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE.

A Valuable Discovery. Now Used in Many Leading Chicago Families.

THIS MAGNETIC BELT IS WARRANTED TO CURE or Money Refunded, the following diseases:—Pain in the back, hips, head, or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, kidney disease of the kidneys, spinal diseases, torpid liver, gout, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, asthma, heart disease, dyspepsia, constipation, or any other disease, hernia or rupture, catarrh, piles, epilepsy, sleeplessness.

When any debility of the GENERATIVE ORGANS occurs, lost vitality, lack of nerve force and vigor, wasting of the organs, and all those diseases of a personal nature, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts instrengthens them to a healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance.



TRY ONE.

TO THE LADIES:—If You are afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, Female Weakness, Pain in Side or Back, Ankles or Swollen Feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa, Ulceration or Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful Suppression of Menses, Change of Life, Sterility, Barrenness, and Change of Life this is the Best Appliance and Curative Agent Known.

For all forms of Female Difficulties it is unsurpassed by anything before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization. Price of Belt with Magnetic Foot Batteries, as Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

The Magnetic appliances are adapted to all ages, are worn over the underclothing (not next to the body like the many Galvanic and Electric Humbugs now advertised), are substantial, and should be taken off at night. They hold their power forever, and are worn at all seasons of the year.

Send stamp for New Pamphlet, containing Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials.

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By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Thursday, Sept. 13th, at 9:30,

WEEKLY TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

We shall sell a large and desirable stock of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Brackets, Cutlery, Majolica, China, and Decorated Ware.

Goods packed for country merchants.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

$10,000 Stock

FURNITURE!

270 & 272 Wabash-

THE NORTHWEST

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Old Soldiers at Ottawa, Ill., Having a Jolly Good Time—Alton Presbytery—County Fairs.

Nick Rodeman Confesses to the Shooting of Peter Kohlbeck at Milwaukee Last Saturday.

Traveling Man Caned by an Angry Doctor—Northern Wisconsin Editors—A Young Woman Outraged.

ILLINOIS.

OLD SOLDIERS' REUNION.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The second day of the old soldiers' reunion drew a much larger assembly than yesterday. There were at least 5,000 strangers in the city, including several additional organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic. The men in camp last night made a night of it, and none of them slept at all. Old army pranks were the ruling features. The address by Senator Oglesby this afternoon was listened to with close attention by the large audience, the speaker holding them nearly two hours. His review of the events of the War and the consequences resulting therefrom brought out loud and frequent applause from the veterans, and if any had been liable to forget the suffering of those times his words served to recall them, not with malice toward the Southern brethren, but that the stability of the Union might be more fully recognized. He was followed by a short address from Judge Wallace, of Chicago, who was also warmly received. The sham battle by moonlight this evening was a novel affair, and a grand success. Although the number of men engaged was not so great as was first counted upon, Company D, Fourth Regiment, Illinois militia, was selected as the defenders of "Fort Donelson" and the old soldiers made the attacking party, assisted by a gunboat and batteries placed on the north side of the river. The fort was built upon the site of the old fort erected during the Blackhawk War, a picturesque spot overlooking the City of Ottawa, at the confluence of the Illinois and Fox Rivers. The conclusion of the reunion will take place tomorrow with addresses by Gen. John A. Logan and others and a sham battle at the fair grounds.

THE MILITIA FUND CASE.

The military fund mandamus case, in which Capt. J. J. Brinkerhoff, of the Governor's staff, is relator, to compel Auditor Swigert and Treasurer Smith to properly return to the military fund of the State the money which was, under the law of 1883, as interpreted by the Auditor, transferred to the general fund July 1, was called for hearing in the Surpreme Court at yesterday morning's session. The case was presented by the Hon. James A. Connolly, of Springfield, who has its management in the interest of the State militia. Today Attorney-General McCartney replied on behalf of the State, and the case was taken under advisement.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the following: The Ingersoll Power & Mill Company of Chicago, capital $1,000,000; incorporators, William B. Ingersoll, James A. Kingsbury, and Frank H. Morrical. The Mt. Vernon Manufacturing Company, capital $30,000; incorporators, Silas Downer, Fred D. Boswell, Andrew J. Williams, M. A. Marlow, and Jacob E. Louers. The Manhattan Distilling Company, Peoria, capital $100,000; incorporators, Sumner R. Clark, Frank Hall, and Charles H. Hall. The Egyptian Terra-Cotta Company of Chicago, capital $250,000; incorporators, E. H. Bowman, J. H. Smith, and Charles H. Crawford. The Decatur Electric Light Company, capital $100,000; incorporators, Silas T. Trobridge, Joseph R. Mosser, and B. S. Heath. The Lorsen & Jorgenson Desk Company of Chicago, capital $15,000; incorporators, Christian Lorsen, Jorgen Jorgenson, and Benjamin Richolson. The Barnard & Harrison Mill Company of Morrisonville, capital $30,000; incorporators, S. B. Harrison, C. Harrison, C. B. Barnard, and M. Barnard.

COLLECTOR HILL'S SUCCESSOR.

Senator Cullom is in Washington arranging for the removal of his family there, and nothing could be learned here about the probable appointment of a successor to Collector Hill, who died at Champaign recently. D. B. House, brother-in-law of Hill, was appointed Acting Collector by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SANGAMON COUNTY FAIR.

The county fair in progress here is proving a success in nearly all respects. The attendance is good and the display very fine in many departments. During a race today Harry Morgan was thrown from a bicycle and had his left arm broken. The bench-show on the grounds contains a number of celebrated dogs from the East and West. Public schools will close and business will generally be suspended tomorrow.

INSPECTION DISCONTINUED.

The health authorities in the Mississippi Valley were today notified as follows: The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley hereby gives notice that its supervision inspections at the port and in the City of New Orleans, and at the inspection stations below Vicksburg, Fort Adams, Miss., and below Memphis, President's Island, Tenn., will be discontinued on and after Saturday, Sept. 15.

CORNER-STONE LAID.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Church was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies, which were participated in by representatives from the different churches of the city. The new place of worship is to be built of brick and is to be the finest edifice of the kind in Streator. The estimated cost is $10,000.

DUST TO DUST.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The funeral of the Hon. Henry Marfield, late of this city, whose sudden death from paralysis was announced in THE TRIBUNE, took place here this afternoon and was attended by a vast concourse of people, including the Board of Aldermen and other municipal officers, the Jo Daviess County Board of Supervisors, German Benevolent Society, several lodges and encampments of Odd Fellows and numerous friends and relatives from abroad.

ALTON PRESBYTERY.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The semi-annual meeting of the presbytery of Alton, embracing the Counties of Green, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery, Madison, St. Clair, Bond, Washington, Clinton, and Randolph, convenes in this city today and tomorrow. The meeting opened last evening by an address by the retiring moderator, the Rev. W. H. Hillis, of Carlinville. Nokomis was elected moderator of the meeting. The different counties were well represented.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY FAIR.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Today was the first day of the Winnebago County Fair. The military prize-drill was decided a tie for first money between the Janesville Guards, Capt. Glass, and Rockford Rifles, Capt. Lawler. The third money was given to the Rockford City Grays, Capt. Pierce. Congressman Hitt spoke to 7,000 persons. His remarks were warmly applauded.

FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VETERANS.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Sixteenth annual reunion of the Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers was held in this city today. The attendance was good and the veterans managed to have a happy time socially. The regiment was one of the bravest and best sent out by Illinois and did duty at Iuka, Corinth, Resaca, Jonesborough, Atlanta, Bensenville, Shiloh, Dallas, Kennesaw, and other important points.

DELEGATES TO THE COLORED CONVENTION.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—W. T. Scott, editor of the Cairo *Gazette*, left this city yesterday for the purpose of visiting the different districts of this State to secure the election of delegates in favor of an independent political movement to the National Colored Convention, which convenes at Louisville the 24th inst. Scott will head the Illinois delegation to Louisville, advocating the organization of the colored vote, and as such owing no allegiance to any existing party.

SALOONKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A meeting of saloonkeepers doing business in the Counties of Macon and Logan met here today and formed an association for the protection of their interests. Jacob Ballin, of Lincoln, was elected President, and W. P. Shade, of Decatur, Secretary. The meeting was attended by about thirty liquor-dealers.

WILL COUNTY OLD SETTLER DEAD.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—John Onderdonk, a prominent citizen of this place, and one of the oldest settlers in Will County, died this morning of old age. He was 88 years old, and came here in 1850.

WISCONSIN.

AN IRATE PHYSICIAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A few days ago what purported to be a dispatch from this city appeared in a Chicago paper charging a prominent physician of Milwaukee with improper conduct. The physician's wife was also included in the charge, it being alleged that the lady was conducting herself in a scandalous manner. The story found its way to this city in a few days, and, although no names were mentioned, Dr. Carlson, a leading and popular physician, is said to have considered, from the way in which the article was worded and the people described, that the writer intended it for a personal attack upon his wife and himself, resulting from a personal feeling on the part of the originator entertained toward them. Today the fact leaked out that last evening Dr. Carlson caned Charles Potter, a Milwaukee traveling man, on the ground that Potter had something to do with originating the story. The encounter occurred at Fraternity Hall before the opening of the session of the Knights of Honor lodge, of which order both were members. Today Dr. Carlson, when asked whether there was any truth in the report of a knock-down between himself and Charles Potter, replied: "Well, I think the less said about this matter the better it is. The facts in the case are I upbraided him last night and severely caned him."

"Have you proofs that Mr. Potter was one of the persons who prepared the article which appeared in the Chicago paper?"

"Yes, I have, and I can prove it on some more of them, and I should not wonder if some other persons get knocked out of time before this is over. I don't want to kill any man, but I mean to teach them a lesson. They shall not meddle with my private affairs without suffering for it."

THE VILLARD PARTY TO VISIT MILWAUKEE.

Secretary Langson, of the Board of Trade, today received a dispatch from Angus Smith, who is at Portland, Ore., saying that the Villard party will visit Milwaukee upon their return, about ten days hence. It is proposed that a grand banquet shall be given the distinguished guests at the Plankinton House. The visitors will stop here long enough to see the city. The Board of Trade and Merchants' Association will make arrangements to receive the guests.

RODEMAN'S CONFESSION.

Nick Rodeman, arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Peter Kohlbeck last Saturday night, has made a full confession, which is now in the possession of the officers. He says: "I met Peter Kohlbeck on State street in front of Hammel's barns last Saturday at noon. He invited me to call on him again, and I went there that evening. I waited until he came. He jumped off the wagon and said, 'Hello, Nick.' He unhitched his horse, and we began to talk about different people, among them my sister-in-law, Lena Benz. I introduced him to her some two weeks ago and he took her home. The same night he offered to marry her, but she did not like him and refused to have anything to do with him. During our conversation that evening I told him it was time to go home, as I expected my sister-in-law. He then said, 'Oh, that old prostitute!' I got very angry, being quick-tempered. I said, 'You had better shut your mouth and stop calling her such names.' He then turned to me and said: 'You dog,' and applied other vile language to me. I replied by saying 'You go away,' and acted as though I was going to strike him. He then picked up a hammer and struck me on the arm. I then drew a revolver, and he tried to take it from me, and in the scuffle for the weapon it shot off, when he turned and ran for the door. I got very excited by that time and fired the second shot. I then turned down State street and went straight home."

That part of the confession relating to a quarrel between the murdered man and his slayer is not believed by the detectives. They are convinced that Rodeman, knowing Kohlbeck to be absent from the premises and believing him to have a large sum of money concealed in his room at the Hammel stables, visited the place for the purpose of robbery, and that Kohlbeck, returning home and catching Rodeman in the act, accused him of the crime, when, in order to avoid arrest, he deliberately shot his old friend. No trace of the murdered man's money can be found. Shortly after the confession had been made a reporter was admitted to Rodeman's cell. Rodeman is an intelligent-looking young German, 21 years of age. In a short conversation which ensued Rodeman reiterated the above confession in every particular. He said that he had known Kohlbeck for the last three years, and that a warm friendship had always existed between them. They had never before had any trouble or disputes. Rodeman declared that when he visited Peter on the fatal night he had no intention of harming him, but that the deceased had started the quarrel that had terminated so tragically. He informed the reporter that he read the account of the shooting Monday morning, and shortly afterwards left for the country, returning last evening. In response to the inquiry as to whether he had anticipated arrest, Rodeman said that he was apprehending all along that he would be found out. He declared that August Kockand was in no way implicated in the murder, the acquaintance between the two men being very slight. He also vindicated his partner, George Gliesner, whom he affirmed knew nothing concerning the tragedy. Kockand and Gliesner, who were under arrest, were accordingly released. The only clew on which the detectives worked on in securing the arrest of the murderer was the fact that the murdered man was overheard to say "Hello, Nick" a short time before the shooting, and by following up two-thirds of the "Nicks" the guilty man was caught.

ON TRIAL FOR SHOOTING A PRISONER.

LANCASTER, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—June 26 Samuel Galin was murdered while in the hands of an officer by a "Vigilance Committee" congregated for that purpose. His crime was the seduction of his employer's daughter. Four men, Patrick Judge, father of the girl, Patrick Battle, John Judge Sr., and John Judge Jr., all first-class farmers living west of this city, were arrested for the murder. Their trial came up for hearing in the Circuit Court this morning, and from the prominence of the arrested men is of widespread interest.

BRANDT—WIGGENHORN.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—A leading event in German social circles here was the marriage this evening of Edward J. Brandt, teller in the Bank of Watertown, and Miss Thekla Wiggenhorn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Wiggenhorn, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's parents, Father Hampsteprver officiating.

SUPPOSED HOTEL THIEVES.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Fred Coleman and another man who refuses to gives his name were arrested this evening on suspicion of being implicated in a hotel robbery at Milwaukee in which three watches and $200 were stolen. Some of the property was found on the person of Coleman.

OVERRUN WITH THIEVES.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The city is filled with thugs and crooks owing to the State Fair this week. During the last forty-eight hours the police have driven half a dozen recognized thieves and confidence men out of town, and several are in jail on charges of disorderly conduct. Several attempts at burglary were made in various quarters of the city. This afternoon three respectable-looking, well-dressed young men entered the office of S. D. Hastings, Secretary of the Madison Gaslight Company, and engaged his attention while a fourth rifled the company's large vault. The four had made their escape before Hastings discovered the theft. Luckily the cashier had made a heavy bank deposit half an hour before, and only $40 in change was in the cash-drawer. The police have not been successful in finding the thieves.

A COUNTRY GIRL OUTRAGED.

Late last night Nora Smith, a 16-year-old girl living on a farm near Albany, Green County, arrived in town by the Northwestern Road. Failing to meet her brother as expected, she set out alone to find a cheap hotel. A fashionably-dressed man met her and offered to escort her to one. He took her, however, to the university woods, two miles away, and brutally outraged her, using blows and threats of taking her life. She finally escaped, outrunning her pursuer, and put up with a negro family over night, in the morning telling the police of her wrongs. The girl is badly injured. The perpetrator of the outrage has not yet been captured.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN EDITORS.

MERRILL, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The editors and publishers of Northern Wisconsin met here today for the purpose of forming an editorial association. The following papers were represented: *Reporter*, Grand Rapids, E. L. Fountain, editor; *Tribune*, Grand Rapids, E. B. Bundage; *Democrat*, Steven's Point, H. W. Lee; *Central Wisconsin*, R. H. Johnson; *Pilot*, Waupun, C. F. Eldridge; *Pioneer*, Wausau, H. A. L. Ringle; *Review*, Wausau, E. B. Hayes; *Enterprise*, Central, E. B. Rosses; *Republican*, Waupaca, W. H. Holmes; *Advocate*, Merrill, M. H. McCord and A. D. Gorham; *Northern Wisconsin News*, H. C. Hetzel, W. S. Cannon, and C. F. Hanson. On account of failure to get transportation until too late a great many were not here who had signified their intention to be present. Our visitors have the freedom of the city today. Tonight they will meet to form an organization. Tomorrow morning they will be addressed by the Hon. S. H. Scott, our Mayor, on behalf of the city, and H. C. Hetzel on behalf of the editors. In the afternoon they will start on an excursion to Eagle Lake by way of the Wisconsin Valley and Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western Railroads, returning Friday.

ST. CROIX COUNTY FAIR.

HUDSON, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The twenty-fifth annual fair of the St. Croix County Agricultural Society opened here today under favorable skies, and will continue throughout the week. The main attraction this afternoon was a match game of base-ball for a $50 purse between the Hudsons and Jewetts. The latter were victorious. The attendance was good, with promise for a financial success.

INDIANA.

PENALTY FOR SHOOTING A HACKDRIVER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—About six months ago Charles Patterson shot a hack-driver in the neck, inflicting a wound that came near proving fatal, today he was fined $1,000 and sent to jail for six months upon conviction of assault and battery with intent to kill.

STATISTICS OF VOTING POPULATION.

The Auditor of State has completed his tabulation of the voting population of Indiana for reapportionment purposes. It shows a total of 499,833, against 451,206 in 1877, an increase of 48,607. Of the increase 46,565 were whites and 2,042 colored. The total number of colored voters is 10,298, an increase of 25 per cent in six years. The white vote shows an increase of a fraction over 10 per cent. The white population of the First District, comprising Gibson, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg, and Warrick Counties, and the Eleventh District, composing Adams, Blockford, Grant, Howard, Huntington, Jay, Miami, Wabash, and Wells Counties, shows the greatest increase, the former increasing from 34,794 to 41,166 and the latter from 39,479 to 45,519. The Seventh (Indianapolis) District shows the largest colored vote and the heaviest increase, and the Twelfth the lowest, having only 89 votes in 1883 against 71 in 1877. Some of the districts show a heavy decrease in the colored vote, but all show a material increase in white votes. The drift of the colored vote is evidently to the cities.

INDIANA G. A. R.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The G. A. R. of Northern Indiana have just completed arrangements for holding a general reunion at Goshen, this county, the 16th, 17th, and 18th of October. They expect a large encampment.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FAIR.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Three thousand people were in attendance today at the Montgomery County Union Agricultural Society Fair and races.

A FORGER JAILED.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Sheriff Walters, of Wabash, today arrested at Logansport D. T. Brady, whose forgeries a few months ago were chronicled in the newspapers. He had forged notes in various amounts from $50 to $300, on various responsible parties, and when his villainy was detected skipped out for parts unknown. Officers have been nosing around for him in a quiet way ever since, and today Prosecutor Good learned that he was being held by the Sheriff of Cass County for Sheriff Walters' arrival. He is now in jail, and will go up for a term of years.

MICHIGAN.

WANT THEM PARDONED.

COLDWATER, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Monster petitions are being circulated in this city and county for the pardon of Hathaway and Peck, now serving sentences of one year and three years and four months respectively in State prison for complicity in the incendiary fires of two years ago, the success of Hemingway's friends in having his sentence of nine years cut down to one year, so that now he is in this city a free man, has aroused this last effort, and public opinion now seems to be in favor of a sweeping pardon.

MICHIGAN METHODISTS.

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Detroit Methodist Episcopal Church Conference met in this city today, Bishop A. L. Harris presiding. The Rev. John McElderney was elected Secretary. The session opened with communion services. A resolution opposing the action taken by the Presiding Elders at Minneapolis recommending a change of time limit was adopted. A report of the condition of the Detroit district shows a flourishing state of affairs. Conference adjourned at 12 o'clock till tomorrow at 8:30 a. m.

IOWA.

HYMENEAL.

MORNING SUN, Ia., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The Rev. Charles Fisher, of Peoria, and Miss Lillian Green, of this city, were married last evening in the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. C. McClintock, of Burlington, officiating, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Kearns, of this city. They left for Keokuk, from whence they go to Peoria, thence to Chicago, visiting friends, and Oct. 11 they sail from San Francisco for Yokohoma, Japan, where they go as missionaries under the management of the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

THE FRENCH PRETENDER.

Prospects of the Comte de Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—[London *Daily News*.]—Some Royalist placards were yesterday found posted in the Ninth Arrondissement, the district for which M. Thiers sat, but were immediately removed by the police. One of these placards ran as follows:

> People's League. To Royalists. A great misfortune has befallen us. Our dearly-beloved King is dead. We can never sufficiently lament that worthy descendant of St. Louis, so great in character, so admirable in virtue. Still we must not forget that tears are not action. Let us remember that if we must lament the late King, it is also our duty to think of France; not to abandon positions already secured, and to rally all, without exception, round the new sovereign, acknowledged and designated by the Comte de Chambord himself Aug. 5, 1873—round the Comte de Paris. It is now in his name that we shall march against the enemy; that we shall oppose the Republic. Away with useless regrets and criminal dissent. Let the union be complete; the salvation of our country depends on it. The Comte de Paris is the direct heir of Henry V. It is as Dauphin of France that he becomes the representative of traditional monarchy. Naught is changed, except that a new chief is at the head of the House of France. We said yesterday, "Vive le Roi, vive Henri V!" Let us say today, "Vive le Roi, vive Louis Philippe II!" Signed—The Delegates (Georges Berry, Charles Nicoullaud, and Adolphe Pieyre, Deputy.

But for his intense hatred of the Republic and his readiness to welcome anything in its place, M. de Cassagnac's advice to the Comte de Paris to adopt Legitimist principles might be pronounced to be a trap. A more infatuated step clearly could not be taken by the new representative of monarchy. The Tricolor and Absolutism would form a strange mixture. The Comte de Chambord threw away his chance of mounting the throne on account not so much of the White Flag as of what it symbolized. As far as the mere piece of cloth went, he was certainly at one time inclined to a compromise, such as a combination of the white standard and the Tricolor; but what he peremptorily refused was to become, as he styled it, the King of the Revolution—that it is to say, King in a limited monarchy. Yet his successor is exhorted, seemingly in all seriousness, to erect the same barrier between himself and the nation. It is absurd to ask the Compte de Paris to be more rigid even than Charles X., who, though too late, revoked his ordinances and was willing to confide his grandson to the Liberal Regency and guardianship of Louis Philippe. The Comte de Paris may honestly think that his grandfather should have accepted that trust (for many leading Orleanists have since 1848 confessed that the change of dynasty was a mistake); but he cannot adopt the reactionary theories which caused the revolution of 1830. Nobody would believe in the sincerity of such a conversion, since it would be belied by his reputation for good sense and sagacity.

The Duc de Nemours is the only member of the House of Orleans who could consistently take up the Legitimist tradition; for he has long had Clerical leanings, and Clericalism and the cause of Legitimacy go together. All the other Orleans Princes have had the reputation of Liberalism, the Duc d'Aumale, as everybody knows, holding back even from the hollow fusion of 1873. M. de Cassagnac fancies that the Empire ruined itself by its eleventh-hour concessions, as though the Corps Législatif had not been steadily growing more independent; and he shares with the ultra-Legitimists an abhorrence of parliamentary government. But both he and they are blinded by prejudice. He argues that parliamentary government is so much like republicanism that people will never think it worth while to exchange one for the other.

The truth, however, is that if the nation ever desires a change it will be one which will retain all the good points of the existing system, with the minimum of transformation. France wants no more saviors of society; and the Comte de Paris has far too much common sense to set himself up for such a savior. He knows that if monarchy is ever restored in France it will be a monarchy on the Belgian or Italian pattern—I do not say English, because a hereditary Upper House would here be impossible. If, in short, the two sections of Royalists are really to fuse, the Legitimists must become Orleanists, not the Orleanists Legitimists. No doubt some of the Legitimists may refuse to take the plunge; but, though the Comte de Paris may lose their support, they will not reinforce any other party. They obviously cannot join the Republicans; nor can they find fellowship among the Bonapartists, for the bulk of the latter are lukewarm on the questions of religion and Divine right, and *plebiscites* are altogether incompatible with Legitimist principles. They can at most form a feeble fraction under the style of Clericals or Catholics. Even thus they would act inconsistently with their own doctrines; for, if they believe that the Comte de Paris has Divine right, they are bound to accept his ideas for Gospel. Some of them, however, may fail to perceive this logic. In any case the Comte de Paris is better without them than he would be as their servant. He may lose the most fervid of the Legitimists, and those rallying round him may be comparatively cold men—utilitarians, not enthusiasts; but mysticism and fanaticism would do his cause more harm than good. He will assuredly, therefore, reject M. de Cassagnac's well-meant advice. It is remarked today by that stanch Orleanist, M. Hervé:

> It is not enough to have a royal family; it is not enough to have a single Monarchial party. That royal family and that Monarchist party must present themselves before the country and get themselves accepted by it. A Government cannot be founded apart from the national will. Nothing done against the national will would be solid, durable, or definitive.

SILLY BUT STOUT.

A Characteristic Anecdote of the Good Old Honest Banker.

Andrew V. Stout, the well-known President of the Shoe & Leather Bank, who died last Wednesday in New York, combined shrewdness with great honesty. Although Mr. Stout was the President of the greatest bank in the metropolis, he always had time to attend every prayer-meeting of St. Paul's Methodist Church. He was a practical, everyday Christian. He had such implicit faith in all men that he was sometimes imposed upon. One day before he died Mr. Stout laughingly told me the outlines of the following true story: A few mornings since, when the great banker was coming down in the Broadway cars, he sat in such confidential proximity to a sympathizing pickpocket that the latter was tempted into the acceptance of Mr. Stout's pocketbook, containing valuable papers and $150 in greenbacks. Then the pickpocket said good morning to Mr. Stout and left. Arriving at the bank, Mr. Stout discovered his loss. He was astonished that he, a shrewd old New-Yorker, should have his pocket picked.

"Phsaw!" he said to his secretary; "no man could ever pick my pocket. I am too smart for that. No, sir. I should just like to see any one pick my pocket, I should!"

Then Mr. Stout's lip curled in contemptuous scorn at the bare idea of such a silly improbability.

But the pocketbook, with the money and valuable papers, was gone, and the next day Mr. Stout advertised in the *Herald*. He said if the person who took his pocketbook would return the papers he would give him the money and $25 besides.

The next day he got a confidential note from a party who said a friend of his had the pocketbook all safe, and that he would call at the bank the next day to arrange the matter.

"I wonder if this man really will call?" mused the banker as he wiped his eye-glasses and cut off a basketful of coupons. "I wonder if he will be such a darned fool as that? But then you can't expect common men to be as shrewd as bank Presidents."

But, sure enough, the next day the man was at his post.

"Well, what about the pocketbook?" asked Mr. Stout.

"O it's all safe, Mr. Stout, and if you'll just go with me a few blocks I'll show you the party who has your pocketbook, with all the memoranda, too. It's all safe, Mr. Stout. Come!"

The stranger had such an honest look that the banker, who always prided himself on his knowledge of men, "took stock in him" at once.

"All right, my good man, let me get some money to pay you for your trouble and I'll be with you," said Mr. Stout, looking at his $400-watch.

In a few moments they started off together—Mr. Stout and his honest friend—for a Centre-street restaurant, where the thief or finder was supposed to be.

"Now, you just wait outside in the front room a moment, Mr. Stout, and I'll go into the back room and see the man who has the money and valuable papers," said the good man as he went into the back room.

In a moment Mr. Stout's friend returned with the message that his friend wouldn't give up the valuable papers in the pocketbook for $25. "He wants $50 now, sir."

"But I only advertised to give $25 for the papers," said Mr. Stout, with an eye to business. "This is an extortion."

"Well," said the kindly-looking stranger, "I'll go back and reason with the gentleman, and try and get the papers for $25." And he disappeared in the back room again.

In a moment he returned, smiling.

"Well, Mr. Stout, he said, "my friend will take $25, but he wants the money before he gives up the pocketbook."

"All right," said Mr. Stout, blandly, "here is $25. Take it to him, my good man, take it to him, and bring back the papers—quick!"

"One word, Mr. Stout," said the man confidentially, "this thing, you know, is to be strictly between ourselves."

"Yes, yes; I've said it."

"And you will never ask any questions, tell anything, or seek further knowledge, will you?"

"No, never; I give you my word, as President of the Shoe & Leather Bank, my good man, not to say anything about it, not a single syllable—not even to my wife."

"All right then—mum is the word," said Mr. Scott's friend, as he put his finger to his lips and passed into the back room with the money.

Mr. Stout waited patiently for his return—waited five, ten, fifteen minutes, but alas! his friend never came back, and the shrewd President returned to the bank a sad and ruined man. He says his friend is welcome to the $25, but he told his old friend, F. S. Winston, the President of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company, that he wouldn't have the story get into print or around among his friends for $10,000.

"No, sir, it wouldn't be fair, Mr. Winston, would it?" said Mr. Stout, "when I promised—solemnly promised—the man when I gave him the $25 never to mention the matter—not even to my wife."

KRING'S CASE TERMINATED BY DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Final entry has just been made in the case of C. F. Kring on the Criminal Court docket, and now that the death of the defendant makes further prosecution futile the costs in the case are being figured up and found to amount to a trifle less than $30,000. The story of Kring's case, briefly and finally summed up, is as follows: Charles F. Kring, a St. Louis druggist, became infatuated with Dora Broemser, the wife of his business partner, Jacob Broemser. The woman rejected his proposition to abandon her husband and family, and for this in a fit of frenzy he shot and killed her in the rear of her own house. He was arrested and committed to jail Jan. 11, 1875, and occupied a cell for over eight years. He was tried six times, was twice sentenced to death, once to twenty-five years in the penitentiary, faced three criminal Judges, and with success carried his case to the highest court in the land on legal points which arose out of the complications in the lower courts. The case was pending in the Criminal Courts for eight years and three months, and when on the point of receiving his discharge on a legal point which was sprung by Messrs. Jones & Seward, the defendant, who made such a bitter fight for his life, died of consumption at St. John's Hospital.

JEWISH PERSECUTION.

Prince Demidoff on the Russo-Jewish Question—A Maligned and Ill-Treated Race.

[*Jewish World*.]—We have more than a fortnight ago referred to the memoire on the Russo-Jewish question prepared by Prince Demidoff, of San Donato, and addressed by him to his colleagues who are members of the Imperial Commission appointed to consider the Jewish problem and recommend to the Council of the Empire the steps deemed necessary for the final settlement of this complicated yet simple question. The tendency of Prince Demidoff's recommendations has already been indicated in our columns. We are now enabled to lay before our readers the text of the memoire itself—one of the most important State papers, if we may so term it, of Russo-Jewish politics, and a document that may yet perchance become historic. Prince Demidoff, it must not be forgotten, is one of the members of the Jewish Commission specially appointed by the Czar himself. He is further a *persona grata* at court. His acquaintance with the Jews is derived from a lengthy official career. The Prince was for many years Governor of the City of Kiew, and, as he stated, his observations on the Jewish question are based upon actual investigations, undertaken by him while filling that office, at the instigation of the then Governor-General of Kiew. Prince Demidoff's *memoire* forms a complete refutation of the charges of usury and money-grabbing brought against Jews, and forcibly demonstrates the utter falsity of the allegations of writers *a la* "OK," who attribute to the Jews the encouragement of drunkenness, and charge them with indifference to handicrafts and agriculture. For the text of the document we are indebted to the *Nowosti* of St. Petersburg:

> The peculiarity of the condition of the Jews in Russia is the restriction of the right of domicile. Hence it is that the 3,000,000 of Russian Jews are concentrated in the western and southwestern provinces. This crowding in a comparatively limited area, and the fierce competition thus engendered in order to obtain even the bare necessities of existence, determine the hopeless prospects of the Jews and compel them not to be overnice in the choice of a means of livelihood. The intense poverty and the miserable condition of the vast mass of the Jews which astound us are as well known as the economic phenomena thereby produced. Repressive measures adopted to combat this evil cannot but remain inoperative. Only by means of an immediate and radical reform, which shall have regard to those who exploit as well as to those who are exploited, can any improvement be brought about. The spread of education, the organization of the credit of the peasant farmers, the reduction of taxes and imposts, the abolition of the artificial restrictions which limit the Jew in his choice of a calling—these are measures which are likely to prove effective in grappling with the evil referred to.
>
> With the abolition of the restrictions as to domicile, and in virtue of the ordinary law of supply and demand, the present anomalous economic phenomena will disappear, the more so, perhaps, as the laws which limit the domicile of the Jews are no protection in the Governments now closed to them against the national Kulaki—bloodsuckers, the Russian usurers—who are certainly not second to the Hebrews. The vague feeling of contempt, as well as the aimless hatred of which the Jew is the object, is fully explained by the inherited prejudice of generations. It is, however, lamentable that instead of striving to remove popular prejudices by a just interpretation of historical facts and data, the law actually perpetuates them by maintaining the civil inequality of the Jews. From all quarters we hear voices declaiming against the Kahal of the Jews, their exclusiveness, their socio-religious confraternity, and all the rest of it. But is any other condition of the Jews conceivable while the relations with the general Russian populace remain what they are? As long as the inferiority of the Jews is maintained so long will their communion resemble a tangled skein, and the hatred with which they are regarded will never diminish; nay, it will even blaze forth with greater violence.
>
> A perfect union of the various sections of Russian people is only possible under a system of broad civil liberty, with civil equality of rights and responsibilities for all, without distinction. Only such factors in public life are calculated to merge the distinctions of race and religion—which have no significance whatever for the State—and bring about a unanimity of interests and political unity. The dominant influence in the assimilation of nationalities will always be that which, owing either to preponderance of numbers on a higher intellectual development, proves itself the stronger. From this it is clear that a real Russification of our frontier provinces is only possible if Russia be the founder of political institutions better and more comprehensive than those they themselves have been able to elaborate. As unfortunately the State declines to recognize the Jews as citizens, and merely tolerates them as unavoidable evils, we can scarcely look to them for sympathy. France shows us that conditions *are* possible under which Jews can become useful and good citizens. Two and three-tenths per cent of the inhabitants of Paris are Jews, and yet a Jewish question is unknown there. So that their enemies have to urge against them the tattered and threadbare charges brought against Jews, beginning with the discovered commentary on their Sacred Writings and ending with the accusation that they use Christian blood. Of all these accusations not one will bear even a superficial examination.
>
> Without, therefore, dealing with such charges, there are a few seemingly not unfounded allegations made tending to show that the Jew is not fitted for laborious work in general and agriculture in particular; that usury and exploitation are everywhere their resort, and therefore that freedom of domicile if granted would constitute a source of danger to those Governments from which they have hitherto been kept. Of these charges there is but one that has any truth in it, that for a thousand years the Jews have, owing to historical exigencies and their being residents in cities, preferred trade and commerce to handicrafts. It must, however, not be ignored that large numbers of Jews are mechanics, many preferring callings requiring great physical strength—blacksmiths, for instance. Further, it is well known that Jews do employ themselves in agriculture. In the Government of Kiew there are upwards of 10,500 Jews—men and women—who work land. In the Government of Wilna, of 61,645 Jews more than 2,966 are agriculturists. In the Caucuses and other parts of the Empire Jews are engaged in field work. This will show that agriculture is not so strange to the Jews as many believe. And these figures are the more remarkable as the Jews have certainly not been encouraged in the direction of farming; on the contrary, their attempts have been met by all sorts of obstacles and difficulties. Many will doubtless remember the law of 1866, which strictly prohibited Jews from purchasing land in the Governments of Wilna and Kowno, and forbade Russians either to let, or lease, or mortgage their holdings to Israelites. In 1881 this law was made applicable to the entire Jewish body. Notwithstanding all this, the Jews in the western provinces form the great majority of the middlemen in the distribution of local produce. In every region where agricultural and industrial occupations are followed there is a mathematically determinable proportion between producers and distributors. This proportion is determined not alone by local conditions, but depends also upon the density of population, the means of inter-communication, and many other factors having connection with the local market. In the Western and Southwestern Governments the due proportion between producers and distributors is altogether abnormal, so that there is a vast mass of unproductive labor, the support of which is a heavy tax upon the producing community. Hence the excesses we have seen. If the Jews were emancipated and the right of domicile were granted to them, the equilibrium between producers and consumers would gradually and by the operation of economic laws be restored. In addition, there can be no doubt whatever that the settlement of Jews in districts where the absence of middlemen is seriously felt in commercial undertakings would speedily supply the present deficiency. The abolition of the restriction upon the domicile of the Jew would thus convert a positively injurious element into one absolutely profitable and conducive to the economic prosperity of the State. As a member of the Imperial Commission upon the Jewish question I have deemed it a duty to give expression already to my views upon the Jewish problem, with which, as Governor of the City of Kiew, and by direction of the Governor-General of Kiew, I had during some thirteen years opportunity of making myself thoroughly acquainted.

FANS AND FAN-MAKING.

[*Pall Mall Gazette*.]—For more than a thousand years fan-making has been a principal industry of Japan. In this branch of manufacture about 100,000 persons are engaged out of a population of 1,500,000 in the three fan districts of Osaka, Kioto, and Nagoya. Millions of fans are made every year, of which there are many varieties, differing in strength. Other materials used for the fan-sticks are bone, ivory, and wood. The ivory is sometimes carved and inlaid with mother-of-pearl, gold, and silver. The wood used for sticks is ebony, mahogany, and chestnut, and is generally lacquered. The tops of a Japanese fan are made of paper, parchment, cotton, and silk. The paper is the fibre obtained from boiling down the bark of the paper tree, to the cultivation of which whole districts are devoted. Mulberry bark is also used for the same purpose, though it is much more expensive. The Japanese so-called parchment comes from a rare tree, and is favored because of its strength. The prices vary largely with the "tops," silks costing twice as much as any other material. The Japanese palm-leaf, or, as it is sometimes called, the "church fan," is still popular. It is sold as low as 1½d or 2d. Most of the dress fans come from France, though the Viennese dress fan has of late found favor. The French fans in the cheaper grades have sticks usually of wood or bone, and the tops of cretonne, silk, or satin. The French dress fans have their sticks made of shell, mother-of-pearl, or ivory; the tops are either of silk, ostrich feathers, or lace, sometimes satin and kid. The shell-stick fans have usually no painting on their tops. The lace fans usually have sticks of mother-of-pearl. The ivory sticks are seldom combined with lace tops, silk being preferred. In the decoration of the silk topped fans Albert, of Paris, has won an especial reputation. The mourning fan most popular is a combination of black silk with ebonized wood or dark shell. In the cheaper grades of Vienna fans two peculiarities are noted—namely, leather sticks and the inlaying of the figures in silk tops. This latter effect is produced by having two layers of silk, the lower one stamped with its figure, just above which the upper layer will be cut out. As yet, American fans are confined for the most part to the cheaper grades. The sticks in these fans are made of wood only, the tops being muslin, cretonne, silk, or satin. One kind of American fan, however, is very popular—the "extension fan," with a stick of plush or leather. Of this fan more are sold than of any one kind produced, a large number being exported to England.

BASE-BALL.

Boston, 11; Chicago, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Goldsmith was obliged to greatly favor Flint today, the latter still having a very sore finger, and the consequence was the former was batted in a teriffic manner. The game was played in the midst of a light drizzling rain, and yet was witnessed by 3,000 people. The Bostons began their hard batting in the first inning, Hornung leading off with a base-hit and Burdock following out with a home run. In the fifth Radford hit safely to leftfield, got round to third on two errors by Pfeffer, and scored on Hornung's double. In the sixth the Bostons batted powerfully. Burdock led off with a single. Whitney reached first on Pfeffer's fumble, but was forced out by Morrill. The latter stole second. Burdock, having reached third, both men scored on Wise's two-bagger over Kelly's head. Buffington retired and then Hackett lifted the ball over the leftfield fence, making a home run and bringing in Wise ahead of him. Radford hit for two bases, but was left by Morrill. In the eighth the Bostons did some more hard batting, Wise and Buffinton going in singles, Haskell and Sutton making two-baggers, and Burdock a single, all of which yielded four earned runs and closed the run-getting for the Bostons. For the Chicagos, Gore, Kelly, and Anson batted safely in the first inning, and the former scored. They only made five scattering hits during the rest of the game, Pfeffer scoring in the seventh on his single and Flint's two-bagger. In the eighth Dalrymple was the first batter, and made a three-bagger, and Gore, Kelly, and Anson could not bring him in, they retiring in one-two-three order. Hornung, Whitney, Dalrymple, and Williamson did the best fielding.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Boston.						
Hornung, l. f.	5	1	3	2	1	0
Sutton, 3b	5	1	2	2	1	0
Burdock, 2b	5	2	3	1	3	0
Whitney, c. f.	5	0	0	3	1	1
Morrill, 1b	5	1	1	10	1	0
Wise, s. s.	5	2	3	4	3	0
Buffinton, p.	5	1	1	2	2	1
Hackett, c.	5	2	2	2	1	0
Radford, r. f.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Totals	44	11	17	27	13	2
Chicago.						
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Gore, c. f.	3	1	2	1	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Williamson, 3b	4	0	0	13	6	0
Burns, s. s.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Pfeffer, 2b	4	1	1	2	1	3
Flint, c.	3	0	2	3	1	1
Goldsmith, p	3	0	0	3	6	1
Total	33	2	8	27	18	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	—11
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 7; Chicago, 2.
Two-base hits—Hornung (2), Wise, Radford, Hackett, Sutton, Gore, Flint.
Three-base hits—Morrill, Dalrymple.
Home runs—Burdock, Hackett.
First base on errors—Boston, 1.
Struck out—Boston, 1; Chicago, 1.
Passe ball—Flint, 1.
Wild pitch—Goldsmith, 1.
Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes.
Umpire—Bradley.

A New Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—Delegates representing Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Indianapolis, and St. Louis met at the Monongahela House today and organized "The Union Association of Base-Ball Clubs" by electing the following officers: President, H. B. Bennett, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, Thomas J. Pratt, Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, William Warren White, Washington, D. C.; Board of Directors, A. H. Henderson, Chicago; M. B. Scanlon, Washington; A. G. Pratt, Pittsburg; Thomas J. Pratt, Philadelphia. The constitution and by-laws of the American Association were adopted with a few changes. Communications from Hartford, Brooklyn, and Milwaukee encouraging the formation of the new association were then read, after which the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, while we recognize the validity of all contracts made by the League and American Association, we cannot recognize any agreement whereby any number of ball-players may be reserved for any club for any time beyond the term of contract with said club.

Fly Tips.

Other games yesterday: Metropolitans, 3; Eclipse, 0. Athletics, 7; Columbus, 5. St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 2. Cincinnati, 27; Allegheny, 5.

Yesterday's game places the Boston Club in the lead for the championship, with Chicago and Providence tied for second place.

The league games scheduled yesterday for Providence, New York, and Philadelphia were postponed on account of rain, and the game at Boston was accompanied by a dreary drizzle.

A QUEER CASE.

Mr. Cochrane Married a Girl to Save Her from Ruin, and Claims that She Is Illegally Restrained—A Writ of Habeas Corpus.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Justice William Allen, of the Supreme Court, granted today a writ of habeas corpus directing John Sullivan, of Charlestown, to produce the body of his sister, Mrs. Annie V. Cochrane, before the court. The petitioner is James J. Cochrane, the husband of the young woman, and the matter is founded upon the following peculiar condition of facts: Annie V. Sullivan, who is 18 years of age, resided with her parents in Charlestown, and they were desirous that she should enter a boarding-school. Her protests that she would lead a life of shame rather than go to a boarding-school had no influence with her parents, who selected last Monday as the day when their wishes should be carried into effect. Sunday she ascertained what was to be done and consulted her friend, James J. Cochrane, who was so shocked, it is said, at her desperate intention that he proposed marriage as a way out of her troubles. This was quite acceptable to Miss Sullivan, and as no certificate could be obtained that day it was arranged that they should remain at the house of Cochrane's sister in Somerville that night and be married the following morning. Arrangements were also made with the sister that after the marriage Cochrane and his wife should board there until they went to housekeeping. Monday the marriage took place, both parties representing themselves as residents of Somerville, which it is now claimed was perfectly legal, as they intended to live there. In the afternoon Cochrane was arrested by an officer from the Charlestown district without a warrant, and after being locked up in the station-house over night was taken to Somerville the next morning on a complaint of having abducted Miss Sullivan, and charged with having falsely represented himself to be of Somerville for the purpose of procuring a marriage license. Under duress, as it is alleged, he pleaded guilty, and the case was continued until Friday of this week for disposition. About this time it is also claimed that Mrs. Cochrane, on representation that she was going to see her husband, was decoyed to the house of her brother, John Sullivan, in Charlestown, where she has since been illegally restrained of her liberty, to secure which the habeas corpus was obtained.

Sedentary habits and errors of diet are the most prolific sources of dyspepsia. Gastrine cures dyspepsia. All druggists.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM 1 TO 20 MINUTES.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Fever and Ague, and Malaria.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY DAILY OCCUR AFTER USING A FEW DOSES.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changes from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes clear from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure, increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of the cough; general increase in strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains, and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing, and paroxysm of cold on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., will be resolved away, and unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofulas, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Urine diseases. One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations while in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Respiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

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We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"FALSE AND TRUE."
"RADWAY ON IRRITABLE URETHRA."
"RADWAY ON SCROFULA."

and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

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TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are false Resolvents, Relief, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous communications or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Good Writers Use None.

ITASCA, Ill., Sept. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in your paper issued Sept. 10 that you say there is no abbreviation for avenue. Please look at the abbreviations in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and you will find "av." to be the correct abbreviation. SUBSCRIBER.

Square Acres in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please give the number of acres in each of the respective divisions of the city? OLD RESIDENT.

[Approximately 44,000 on the West, 6,200 on the South, and 2,800 on the North.]

No—$1,876,989,523—About Forty Years.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please answer the following questions: Has Dakota been admitted in the Union? What is the debt of the United States Government? When will the bonds all become due.

In Arabia—No.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform a constant reader of your valuable paper where mocha coffee grows, and if you know of any island called Mocha Island. A learned LL.D. informed the writer that he had personally visited that island years ago. Will you please state its exact position and some facts concerning it, and oblige yours respectfully, S. D. H.

The Postal-Note.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I think there is a good deal of unnecessary fault-finding with the new postal-note. The last, in your issue of the 12th, that the fine writing upon them was injuring the eyes of the postal clerks, is altogether alarming. Poor fellows! Why don't they object to the color of the paper as offending their esthetic tastes? The fact is, that to those of us who are in the habit of receiving small remittances by mail, or fractional parts of a dollar, the substitution of these notes for the postage stamps, formerly used, is a great saving of time and trouble. As we get familiar with them they will work better. I believe Uncle Sam is doing his best to help the business community. Give the old man a chance. PATRIARCH.

They Are Not Titles.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What reason can be given for prefacing the titles "Rev." and "Hon." with the article *the*, as *the* Rev. John Smith or *the* Hon. John Jones? If applicable to these titles why not to others as well? The custom has always seemed to me an absurd one, and I should like a little light on the subject. PROOF-READER.

["Reverend" and "Honorable" are used as adjectives, not as substantives, as are "Captain," "President," "Professor," etc. To illustrate: "The Reverend" said so and so, or "The Honorable did so and so" would be improper; whereas "The Captain said this," or "The President did that," or "The Professor did the other thing" would be unobjectionable. Again, while there is no objection to "Capt. Brown," "President Arthur," or "Prof. Swing," "Rev. Thomas" and "Hon. Farwell" are inadmissible. It must be "The Rev. Mr. Thomas" and "The Hon. Mr. Farwell" unless the initials are used. In other words, "Reverend" and "Honorable" are not titles.]

QUIPS.

The London *News* talks vigorously about "Slavery in Morocco." It is nothing about tight shoes.

To rest well you mustn't dream. Tie your brain in a knot before going to bed, and put a flatiron on it to keep it from turning over.

"I am making a display of fall goods," remarked the fruit-vendor, as he threw down a lot of banana skins, orange-peel, and apple-parings.

"What do you think of Fielding?" she asked young Mr. Tawmus. "O, it's important, of course; but it won't avail anything without good batting!"

"I always have sense enough to know when to stop drinking," remarked Sandy. "I thought you generally stopped because you hadn't cents enough to keep on," said Zenas.

"Don't tell me 'you wont,'" said an Elmira father to his little daughter of six summers. "Well, but papa," said the artless little one, "what shall I say when I mean I won't?"

The Cambridge *Tribune* says that an applicant for a place as conductor on a railroad from Boston replied, when asked as to his qualifications, "I've been two years learning how to pack sardines."

Some people have such a pleasant way of putting things: "Now do let me propose you as a member." "But suppose they blackball me?" "Pooh! Absurd! Why, my dear fellow, there is not a man in the club that knows you, even!"

President Grévy is fond of going into the kitchen and bossing the cook.—*New York Morning Journal.* Thereby reversing the usual order of things. The cook generally bosses the gravy. If we were the cook we'd gravy the boss.—*Boston Star.*

The difference between a tooth and a watermelon is that one is improved by plugging it, and the other isn't.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.* There is also a difference in the aches from the two. One is the toothache, and the other—isn't.—*Richmond Baton.*

"The happiness of a man arises more from his inward than his outward condition," is a parabolic way of saying and a cucumber out in a man's garden patch won't make him as unhappy as it would if it were located under the front elevation of his vest.

A man was quietly munching on a piece of pie in a saloon when a look of distress suddenly displaced the serene expression on his face. Taking something from his teeth and looking at it, he cried to the waiter, "Here, you! There's a stone I found in this pie." The waiter took it, glanced at it critically, and, handing it back, briefly said: "It's no good, to us; you can have it."

The Rev. Dr. Miner tells a good anecdote, illustrating the popular idea entertained about the three leading professions. He says an anxious father consulted a seer to find out if possible the destiny of his three boys. To his great dismay the man of knowledge declared: "One will be a murderer, another a falsifier, and the third a pauper living on the town." As the good father began to bewail his lot the seer added: "Do not mourn; those are the common lots of men. Your first son will be a doctor, the second a lawyer, and the third a country clergyman."

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Lilienfeld Bros. & Mayer, 3 cases cigars; J. V. Farwell & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Marshall Field & Co., 20 cases dry goods; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 425 boxes tin-plate; Morison, Anderson & B., 16 bales burlaps, 3 casks burlaps. Collections, $7,156.01.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Quiet and Steady—Eastern Exchange Firm.

Stocks Generally Dull, with Only Slight Change in Prices.

The Produce Markets Very Irregular and Unsettled—Corn Active and Higher.

Wheat, Oats, and Provisions Rather Quiet and Lower, but Closed Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was rather quiet yesterday and unchanged in its general features. The country orders for currency were only fair, and the loan market ruled steady, with a moderate inquiry for money at 6@7 per cent and 5@5½ on call. The banks quote money strong at these rates and look for a steady increase in the country demand for currency.

The local bank clearings yesterday aggregated $7,800,000, being $6,000,000 less than Tuesday.

Exchange on New York sold early at 60c discount per $1,000, and was quoted later at 50@60c. There was a country demand for it.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. There was some inquiry, but very few bills were offered. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 482½ and 486, with actual rates at 482 and 485¼. English documentary at 479¼@479¾ for sixty days and 482½@483 sight. Bankers' francs, 523¾ and 520. French documentary, 528¾@527½ and 525⅝@525. Bankers' marks, 94 for sixty days and 94⅞ sight; do documentary, 93½ and 94⅛.

The big men in stocks are supposed to be on the bull side trying to sustain the market in the face of the damage to the corn crop. The trading yesterday was on a smaller scale than for some days past, the longs being unwilling to sell at lower figures, and the country staid away. The prospects of diminished earnings on the prominent railroads next year in consequence of the partial failure of corn and other crops scares off investors and other purchasers, and the bulls in Wall street seem for once unable to find a flock of lambs innocent and hungry enough to take the fodder offered them at present prices.

There are new rumors of rate cutting by Eastern trunk lines.

The Gould crowd is said to be talking strongly on stocks. They point to the imports of gold from Paris as the harbingers of liberal shipments to this side during the remainder of the year. Another dispatch says the imports of gold are for speculation, and are not justified by the position of foreign exchange.

The craze for commercial exchanges has reached Nashville, Tenn., where two are to be opened about the same time—the "Merchants' Exchange" and the "Farmers' Exchange."

Western Union's surplus Sept. 30, after paying the 1¾ dividend, is estimated to have increased $123,000. The net profits for the year increased $542,000.

Rumor says Gould has control of Louisville and Georgia Central. It is denied that he intends transferring Wabash from Lackawanna to Erie.

Alton earnings the first week in September increased $1,100. Northern Pacific gained $39,000, the mileage 1,067. The Missouri Pacific system increased $46,000, Wabash decreasing $5,800. Union Pacific for the first ten days decreased $103,000. Northwestern earnings the first week in September gained $47,000, Louisville increased $39,000, Hannibal $7,600.

The production of anthracite from Jan. 1 to Sept. 8 increased 2,128,000 tons.

The New York *Bulletin* says of Italian currency and banking reform: "It would appear that there is still much to be done before the currency reform in Italy can be considered complete. The resumption of specie payments has so far progressed with less inconvenience than was apprehended, but several minor details still require perfecting before the reformed system can be expected to work with perfect smoothness. With regard to the bank-note circulation, there is still the objection that the notes do not circulate on equal terms throughout the country. The notes of the Bank of Rome, for instance, are legal-tender in Rome, but not in Turin, Genoa, and other centres. In the same way the notes of the two Tuscan banks in Florence and the Sicilian banks have only a local currency. The inconvenience likely to arise from such a state of things is obvious. It is also stated that the banks have so far redeemed their notes exclusively in silver 5-lire pieces, whereas it is desirable that they should redeem with gold, at least to the extent of two-thirds, as the official establishments do in the case of the State notes."

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Con. Nat. Bank	130	Cook County 7s, 1890	112¾
†Hibernian Ba'k'g Co.	140	†Cook County 7s, 1892	118
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	172½	Cook County 5s, 1899	106
†International Bank	105	Cook Coun'y 4½s, 1900	105¼
Mer. Loan & Trust Co.	175	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
Nat. Bank of Am.	143	N. C. C. R. 1 m. 6s, 1900	108
Nat. Bank of Illinois	144	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	104¼
Traders' Bank	155	†South Park 7s, 1891	107
Union Nat. Bank	160	W. Div. Ry. c. 5-20 6s	104¼
Chicago City 7s, 1884	103	†W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	105⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1887	106	West Park 7s, 1890	108
Chicago City 7s, 1888	107½	†West Town 5s, 1890	103⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1889	108¼	†Minn. State 4½s, 1912	109⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	82½
Chicago City 7s, 1892	115½	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	97½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	117½	†C. & C. C. & D. Co., c.	20
Chicago City 7s, 1896	119½	†C. & C. C. & D. Co., p.	75
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120⅛	†Chamber of Com.	108
Chicago City 7s, 1898	124	Chi. City Railway	220
Chicago City 7s, 1899	125½	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co.	135
Chi. City 4½s, 1900	105⅛	†Inter-State Inds. Ex.	45
Chicago City 4s, 1901	103	Union I. & S. Co.	4
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	93½	†Postal Tel. Co.	7¼
Cook County 7s, 1885	103		

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1000 C M&St P RWD5s	99¾	10 A T & S F R	84¾
1100 Chi City 4s	103½	10 do	84½
1000 Chi City 4½s	105¼	1000 Board of Trade 5s	98
2000 CM&StPR C&P5s	92¾	1000 do	98
1000 Chi City Ry 4½	94¼	2000 Cook Co 7s 1885	103⅛
1000 do	94½	1000 Jacksonville S E 6s	92¼
10 A T & S F R	84¾	1000 do	92⅛
10 do s 10	84¾	10 A T & S F R b 20	84¾
10 do s 10	84¾		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The speculative element in the stock market was very quiet during the forenoon. There was even less trading than during the same hours yesterday, but prices were steadier and the range of fluctuations in prices was narrower than yesterday. There were only two stocks, Michigan Central and Oregon & Transcontinental, in which the range of the fluctuations was greater than 1 per cent. All other stocks were comparatively quiet and firm. The scare in regard to the damage to the corn crop had very little effect in the forenoon, it now being understood that whatever damage was done by frost is confined mainly to the northern border of the corn-belt and to a territory which never under any circumstances furnishes much corn for transportation by rail, because it is raised mainly for local consumption. The net result of the trading up to 12:30 o'clock was an advance of ⅛@¾, as compared with the closing figures of last night, the latter on Wabash preferred. The market opened generally a fraction higher, the only exceptions being Northwestern preferred, Michigan Central, and Pacific Mail. In the first fifteen minutes it advanced ⅛@¾ on the general list and 1⅜ on Michigan Central. But from this there was a decline of ⅛@1⅜, the latter on Michigan Central, and lasting until 12 o'clock, after which the market was firmer, and at 12:30 o'clock the general range of prices was higher than at any time in the forenoon. From 12:30 until 2 o'clock the market was dull, and prices were very steady. The net result of the hour and a half of business was a decline of ⅛@⅛. In the last hour the market was dull and heavy, with a decline of ⅛@⅛ in prices generally. The decline in the last hour left the market somewhat irregular as compared with last evening. Many of the active stocks were a fraction lower than last night, though the majority were a fraction higher. Today was the dullest day in the market for three weeks.

The *Herald's* money article says: Today's stock market was dull and steady. Bulls and bears passed the morning glaring at each other, but doing nothing. Each, so to speak, had a chip on the shoulder, but neither was pugnacious enough to knock it off. Consequently business dragged, and although some fractional improvement was made about the middle of the day prices settled down at the end to about opening figures. Briefly, the day's speculation showed no material gain or loss. There seemed to be a check to outside buying, and there was no evidence of inside selling. Apparently the public has got all the stocks that it wants, and means to hold on to all that it has got. Even the petite bourse, which, under the Presidency of Mr. Kitchen, is established outside the barrier, and is permitted by favor of the governing committee to peer through the rails, and, if fortunate enough to do so, catch an occasional broker to execute its orders, so to speak, upon the "fly," put in a very small representation this morning. In a word, neither insiders nor outsiders cared to trade, and consequently the market remained without material fluctuations, and was to a very considerable extent steady and dull. There were some reasons why it should have been otherwise, for there were a number of financial items important enough to have affected prices. Among these the most important was that the recent damaging crop reports have been, with malice prepense, gotten up for the purpose of influencing the grain and stock markets. That there have been damaging frosts is unquestionably true, but they have fallen upon districts where no corn was ever known to be grown for any other purpose than to feed "nubbins" to the hogs. The great corn belt, which expresses the National harvest, has been untouched—in fact, three-fourths of it was secured and out of frost's way before the cold snap set in. There was less said this morning about the railroad rate-cutting. People identified with the Vanderbilt roads emphatically deny that there is any "cutting" or that there is likely to be any. Western Union held is quarterly meeting today, listened to the customary reports of the company's business, voted a dividend of 1¾ per cent, and elected Mr. C. Baldwin, the President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, to a seat in the Directory. This would seem to confirm the generally-entertained belief that Messrs. Gould and Sage will next month enter the management of the Lousville & Nashville; in fact, it is an open secret today that they will do so. The working in common and with joint interests of the Louisville & Nashville and Southwestern systems of railroads must necessarily be productive of benefit to both. The following is a summary of the Western Union report, which, it will be seen, is very favorable: The net revenue for the quarter ending Sept. 30, based upon nearly completed returns for July, partial returns for August, and estimating business for September, will be about $1,650,000; surplus July 1, $3,658,566; total, $5,308,566. From which appropriating interest on the bonded debt $106,700, sinking fund $20,000, a balance of $5,181,866 remains. One and three-quarters per cent on capital stock is $1,399,799. The surplus is $3,782,067. In Louisville & Nashville there is evidently a very heavy short interest. Friends of the company say that there is no reason for the decline of a day or two back, and that the large and increasing earnings warrant very considerably higher figures. The London holders of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad securities are evidently endeavoring to make the best of a bad bargain, as is evidenced by the following circular, which has been issued from the agency of the company: "We are asked to give reasons for the recent serious fall in the market prices of this company's securities; but except that Gen. Palmer resigned the Presidency we know nothing which has altered the position since the beginning of the year. Earnings have lately been improving, the extension to Utah is finished, and that line is getting a very fair share of Western traffic. According to the last report from the company's office in New York, dated June 30, there is a surplus profit over the amount necessary for interest up to that date after payment of all expenses. It would seem that rumors are maliciously circulated for the purpose of affecting the price of this company's securities." The Ohio Central Company held a meeting at Toledo this morning and recommended that the defaulted River Division coupons be funded, and also suggested that the common stockholders be assessed to a moderate amount.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Sep. 12	Last—Sep 11
Canada Pacific	5,300	58¼	57¾	57¾	57¾
Canada So.	1,800	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	53¼
Central Pacific	3,320	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
C., B. & Q.	1,835	125	124¾	124¾	125
Denver & Rio G.	8,100	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	27⅛
D., L. & W.	30,800	123	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
Erie	4,550	31⅛	30¾	31	30⅞
Erie seconds	......	94¼	94¼	94¼	......
I. B. & W.	900	25¼	25	25⅛	25⅛
Illinois Central	300	128	128	128	127⅞
Jersey Central	500	81¾	81⅜	81½	81⅜
Kansas & Texas	3,330	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	26
Lake Shore	11,300	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	102
Louis & Nash	10,800	50⅜	49⅞	50⅜	50⅛
Mich. Central	8,280	82⅜	80⅞	81⅜	81⅜
Minn. & St. L.	300	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
do pfd	100	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
Missouri Pacific	3,900	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
N. Y. Central	4,800	117	116⅛	116⅞	116⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L.	800	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
do pfd	100	17	17	17	17⅛
Northern Pacific	4,450	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛
do pfd	20,282	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞	74⅛
Northwestern	5,725	127	126	126⅞	125⅞
do pfd	700	147	146⅞	146⅞	148
Ohio Cent.	925	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	5
Ont. & Western	750	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
O. Trans-Con	17,800	66⅜	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
Pacific Mail	100	38	38	38	38
P. P. C. Co.	100	128	128	128	129
Peoria D. & E.	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Reading	4,100	51⅛	50⅜	50⅞	50⅞
Rich. & Dan.	100	66	66	66	......
Roch. & Pitts.	1,300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Rock Island	905	122⅜	121⅞	122⅜	122⅜
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	48	48	48	48⅛
St. Paul	16,000	105⅛	104⅛	104⅞	104⅞
do pfd	920	120⅛	120	120⅛	121
St. Paul & O.	300	41⅛	41	41⅛	41
do pfd	100	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	101⅞
St. P., M. & M.	1,000	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Texas Pacific	5,300	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Union Pacific	7,925	91⅞	91	91⅜	91⅜
Wabash	2,200	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞
do pfd	2,300	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	33⅛
Western Union	5,065	81⅞	80⅞	81⅞	81

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	133	Fargo	116
American	88½	United States	59

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	103¼	St. P. & S. C. 1st	115¼
4½s	112⅛	Texas Pacific l. g.	55⅛
4s	119⅛	Texas Pacific R. G.	78
Pacific 6s	129	Union Pacific 1st	112¼
Central Pacific 1st	111⅛	Union Pac. l. g.	108
Erie 2d	94¼	Union Pac. s. f.	114
L. W. (offered)	103⅛		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	68	Tenn. new 6s	36¼
Missouri 6s	106	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joe	109	Virginia con	40
Tenn. 6s	37	Virginia defd	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

16000 U S 4s coup	119¼	5000 M C 7s	123
500 B C R N 1st	99¼	1000 M&StPIstC PWD	94¼
2000 C B & Q Ia Divs	87	15000 N Y W S & B 1st	74¼
1000 C S P M & O cons	109⅛	54000 do	74
4000 do	109⅛	21000 do	73⅞
1000 Can South 1st	94½	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	99⅛
5000 C Pac g b	111½	1000 do	99⅛
20000 do	112	2000 N Pac 1st coup	104
1000 D & R G W 1st	65½	1000 N Ore Pac 1st	100
6000 do	65⅛	3000 N J C adjmt	105⅛
1000 D & H reg	84	1000 W J C conv asstd	113⅛
10000 E Tenn 5s	72	1000 O & T 1st	94⅛
1000 do	71⅛	2000 Ogn S L 6s	97⅛
5000 do	72	4000 do	97
5000 K Pac 1st con	99⅛	5000 R & D 1st 6s	105
2000 L & N gen 6s	91⅛	1000 St L I M C & F 1st	105⅛
2000 L S coup 2d	120	1000 St P M & M 2d	111⅛
1000 M U 6s	84⅛	1000 St L & S F 2d c B	98⅛
2000 do	84	3000 Tex Pac Rio	78
2000 M & E 1st con	122⅛	8000 do	78
5000 M K T gen 6s	80⅛	15000 do	78
10000 do cons 7s	105⅛	1000 Union Pac 1st	112⅛
1000 Metn 2d	87		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

15000 A & P inc	27⅛	2000 M & St P 1st s m	108¼
20000 C & O cy	48	3000 N Y C & St L 1st	99⅛
6000 C St P M O con	109⅛	1000 N Y El 1st	116
5000 Can So 1st	94⅛	4000 N Pac 1st coup	104
4000 E Tenn 5s	73	1000 N Y W S B 1st	74⅛
1000 E & T H 1st	97⅛	1000 R & D 6s	96
2000 G C & S F 1st	109⅛	1000 So Car 1st	101⅛
1000 I B & W 2d	70	1000 Tol & Wab conv	82
3000 K P 1st con	99⅛	3000 Tex Pac Rio	78

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 Tenn coup	41⅛	2000 Northwest 1st	105
3000 A & P inc	27	3000 N Y L E W n 2d con	94¼
2000 C S 1st gtd	94⅛	2000 Nor Pac 1st coup	104
17000 D & R G 1st con	81⅛	1000 O C 1st	100
2000 do 1st w	65⅛	1000 Orn Imp Co 1st	95
1000 L Island con	108⅛	1000 O & T 1st	91
1000 L & N gen 6s	91⅛	3000 St P & S C 1st	115⅛
24000 M & St P 1st CPW	94	10000 St L & S F 2d cl B	98⅛
2000 M & St L 1st	119⅛	2000 do	98
1000 M L S & W 1st	101⅛	1000 St P M & M 1st	109
3000 M U 6s	84⅛	10000 Tex Pac inc L G	55⅛
4000 N Y W S & B 1st	74⅛	1000 do Rio	78
20000 do	74	2000 Utah gen 6s	105
5000 do	73⅞	1000 Un Pac 1st	112⅛
5000 N Y C St L 1st	99⅛	1000 WStLPTP&W 1st	105⅛
2000 N Y C 6s of 1887	106		

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Money market easy at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet at $4.81¾; do demand, $4.85.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The money market remains comfortably easy at previously quoted rates. The banks are discounting freely for their customers, generally at 5½@6 per cent. Occasional concessions at 5 per cent are made where the average account justifies it. In outside paper the movement is rather quiet, rates generally ranging from 5½@6½ per cent. Good manufacturing paper passes at 5 per cent, and commission-house acceptances are paying about 5½ per cent. Call loans range from 4½@5½ per cent, 5 per cent being, perhaps, the average rate. At the clearing-house today the rate to borrowing banks was 3 per cent, and New York funds sold at a discount of from 15 to 20 cents on $1,000. The gross exchanges were $9,356,251, and the balances $1,131,951. The stock market today continues quiet and is reasonably steady, although prices have yielded in some cases. Atchison declined ⅝; Union Pacific ¼; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 2¾; Flint & Père Marquette preferred, ½; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon, ⅝. Iowa Falls & Sioux City advanced 1½; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, ⅛. Connotton Valley was steady at 1¾. It the home roads Vermont & Massachusetts advanced to 133½; Eastern declined 1; do in New Hampshire, ½; Boston & Albany, ½; Old Colony, ¾; Northern, ¼; New York & New England was steady at 24½. In bonds there was but little doing. Eastern 6s were steady at 110¼; Rutland 5s advanced ½; New York & New England, 1¼. Atlantic & Pacific 6s were steady at 94¼; do plain 5s declined ¼. Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis 6s were steady at 26; do branch incomes at 6. In telephone stocks, Bell closed steady at 131.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Bell Tel.	12	231	231	231	231
Atchison	400	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
Eastern	100	39	39	39	39
T., C. & St. L.	125	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Union Pacific	800	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Cal. & Hec. Mining	50	245	245	245	245
Huron mining	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Osceola mining	50	18	18	18	18
Pewabic Mining	75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Bonanza mining	150	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Second board—					
Atchison	180	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
C., B. & Q.	155	125	125	125	125
Flint pref.	100	100	100	100	100
Union Pacific	150	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Bell Tel.	10	231	231	231	231
Bonanza Mining	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Huron Mining	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Quincy	10	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

2000 A & P 6s	96⅛	2000 Atch 7s	84¼
2000 N Y N E 6s	95⅛	1000 T C St. L 6s	27
1000 T D & B 6s inc	6	1000 Rutland 5s	60

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Eastern 6s	110⅛	6000 T D & B 6s	26

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The stock market was dull and unsettled, and just before the close was inclined to weakness, though the fluctuations were slight. Mr. Woerishoffer, the New York operator, was in town today and expressed the opinion that the Vanderbilt stocks were the soft spot in the market. He asserted that they were being fed out upon every rally, and while that course was continued no marked improvement in prices could be looked for. The Northern Pacifics were the most active stocks here, and after fluctuating narrowly throughout the morning rallied toward noon, when the common reached 40⅛ and the preferred 74⅛. Reading, after selling at 25⅝, recovered to 25⅝. Pennsylvania gained ⅛ to 58⅛, and Buffalo, after opening ⅜ better, at 12⅜, marked 12 again. New Jersey Central was dull for a time at 81½, advancing to 81⅝. The price recorded for Buffalo preferred was 24, and 54⅛ for Northern Central, with 69 bid for Lehigh Valley, and 43⅛ for Lehigh Navigation. The market closed firm:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	58	58⅛
Reading	25⅜	25⅝
Lehigh Valley	69⅛	69⅜
Northern Pacific	40⅛	40⅜
Lehigh Navigation	73⅞	74
B., N. Y. & P.	43⅛	43⅜
Jersey Central	12¼	12¾
Comp mining	81⅛	82

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 12.—Sight exchange on New York, $1 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, $4.82½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 7-16; do account, 100 9-16.

Illinois Central, 132; Pennsylvania Central, 59⅞; New York Central, 120⅞; Erie, 32; do seconds, 97; Reading, 26¼.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Rentes, 79f 77½c.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Spanish gold, 210¼. Exchange dull; United States, 60 days, gold, 8¾@9¼ premium; do short sight, 9¾@10¼ premium; on London, 19¼@20 premium.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Mining stocks active; Eureka Consolidated sold at $7.63 and $7.50; Standard Consolidated, $5.00 and $5.25, Iron Silver, $3.05 and $3.10; Chrysolite, $1.15 and $1.20; Bodie Consolidated, 70 and 75 cents; Robinson Consolidated, 38@40 cents: Amie, 19 and 18 cents. Sales of the day, 37,816 shares. Pipe-Line certificates very active and irregular, declining from 116½ to 113¾, advancing to 114⅝, and closing on the call at 113⅝.

Homestake	18	Quicksilver	6
Iron Silver	310	Quicksilver pfd	32
Ontario	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha Consolidated	$2.62½	Mexican	$3.25
Alta	1.50	Mt. Diablo	4.62½
Belcher	1.25	Navajo	2.50
Belle Isle	25	Ophir	3.75
Best & Belcher	3.75	Potosi	75
Bodie Con	1.00	Savage	2.00
Chollar	3.00	Sierra Nevada	4.12½
Con. Virginia	55	Union Con	5.00
Crown Point	1.37½	Utah	2.62½
Eureka Con	8.00	Yellow Jacket	3.50
Gould & Curry	2.75	Scorpion	55
Hale & Norcross	4.00		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	1⅛	Pewabic	3
Calumet & H.	245	Quincy	53⅛
Catalpa	35	Silver Islet	2
Franklin	10⅛	Osceola	17⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 63 Meagher st, dated Aug. 23 (Mary McCarthy et al to Frederick Haak) ....$ 800

State st, 100 ft s of Congress, w f, undivided ½ of 20 ft to alley, improved, dated Oct. 30, 1882 (William Laughridge to Edwin Rogers) 15,000

Wabansia av, 26 ft w of North Wood st, s f, 48 4-100x80 ft, dated Oct. 30, 1882 (same party to same) 1,000

Washington boulevard, 60 ft w of Francisco st, s f, 41x163 ft, dated Sept. 11 (George Scoville to Irving B. Hickox) 3,400

Noble st, 157 7-10 ft s of Blanche, e f, 40 ft to Cleaver st, dated Sept. 1 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Co. to F. W. Hatterman) 2,000

Nixon st, 280 ft n of Taylor, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 28 (C. B. Robinson et al to P. Donagin) 600

Dickson st, 432 ft s of Blackhawk, e f, 24x137¼ ft, dated Sept. 8 (F. and C. Fritsch to Lina Hamel) 2,500

Cologne st, 250 ft e of Main, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 12 (John Walsh to A. W. Bergman) 400

West Polk st, 120 ft w of Loomis, s f, 21x111 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Eliza H. Dunstan to Eliza Keating) 1,200

Ashley st, 47 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 24x100 ft, dated July 7 (M. M. Lewis et al to Eliza Montague) 550

Coblenz st, 188 ft e of North Oakley, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 12 (John Jensen to Sette Wolf) 1,400

Brigham st, 89 ft e of North Wood, triangle of 91x60x68 ft, dated Aug. 17 (L. U. Sharp to C. R. E. Munson) 500

West Huron st, 264 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x121⅛ ft, dated Sept. 10 (Josiah Bristow to Edward Gorman) 2,050

West Superior st, 229 ft west of Noble, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Sept. 25 (M. J. and W. Lister to F. Berkholz) 1,100

Third av, 220 ft north of Taylor st, e f, 24 84-100x101 ft, dated March 16 (Philo A. Otis et al to Andrew Crawford) 9,500

The premises No. 3402 Dashiel st, dated Sept. 11 (Charles J. O'Connor to John Lee) 2,500

The premises No. 93 East Indiana st, dated Sept. 7 (J. P. Stanton et al to Mary Noonan) 2,000

Dudley st, 221 ft south of Augusta, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 7 (C. E. Dinahart to E. H. Hahnkemeier) 600

North Peoria st, 25 ft south of Fulton, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 12 (F. W. Maurer to Thomas O'Connor) 3,500

Ashland av, 151 ft north of Polk, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 13 (Alfred A. Lehmann to James Maxwell) 2,675

Ashland av, adjoining above, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 13 (same party to H. B. Maxwell) 2,675

North av, 504 ft e of Sheffield, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 8 (John Englund to Herman Johnke) 3,500

West Harrison st, s e cor of Centre av, n f, 48x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 4 (Harriet S. Thorpe to Edward W. Lee) 9,400

State st, 140 ft s of Eighteenth, w f, 22⅜ ft to alley, dated June 23 (Potter Palmer to J. F. and J. W. Geist) 6,800

North Robey st, 171⅛ ft s of Augusta, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 11 (M. E. and H. Whipple to T. Cunningham) 675

West Huron st, 127 ft w of Armour, s f, 25x122 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (S. L. and J. G. Meppen to Joseph Forster) 3,700

Aberdeen st, 28 ft n of Congress, w f, 28x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 4 (M. D. and E. W. Lee to Harriet S. Thorpe) 3,200

West Indiana st, 48 ft w of Robey, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 11 (Jacob Franks to Patrick Ryan) 6,500

Honore st, 141 ft n of West Monroe, w f, 36x53 6-100 ft, dated Sept. 12 (Albert Willey to Thomas Parker Jr.) 2,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Sixtieth st, 247 ft e of School, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 11 (Charles C. Haskin to Sarah M. Van Arsdale) 1,900

Stone av, 48 ft e of Centre, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 24 (W. B. Morton to T. Finn) 325

Atlantic st, n of Fifty-fifth, e f, 26x131 ft, dated Aug. 10 (W. Lister to John McLoughlin) 400

Egandale av, 348⅛ ft s of Forty-third, e f, 49⅛x150 ft (with barn lot in rear) dated Aug. 9 (Joel C. Walter to Myron W. Atwood) 9,500

Fifty-first st, near Fifty-sixth, w f, 33x125 ft, dated Oct. 7, 1881 (M. M. Martin to L. K. Brainard) 400

College st, 350 ft e of Market, s f, 37½x120 ft, with building, dated Sept. 10 (Richard Nash to John F. Farren) 2,100

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Simons av, 262 ft s of Wabansia, w f, 25x104 ft, dated Aug. 28 (R. S. Cox to J. G. Sullivan) ....$ 350

Norman av, 112 ft s of Wabansia, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 4 (R. S. Cox to Otto Wohlt) 350

Crawford av, 144 ft n of Breckenridge, w f, 96x125 ft, dated Sept. 5 (John N. Mason to James Harvey) 900

Park av n e cor of West Forty-fifth st, s f, 27¾x100 ft, dated July 20 (West Chicago Land Company to T. Neriand) 600

Fairfield av, 225 ft n of Wabansia, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (John M. Way to Jacob Rumpf) 935

Gross av, 22 ft s of Bloomington st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1882 (S. E. Gross to F. Erickson) 425

North av, 97½ ft e of Fairfield, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 12 (Mary B. Rogers to F. A. Werner) 1,150

Chase av, 192 ft n of Breckenridge, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Sept. 4 (R. C. Lane to A. F. West) 650

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

A. Kohl, basement, 33x22, No. 358 Indiana street, to cost $600.

S. Bretschuider, one-story cottage, 24x36, No. 571 North Robey street, to cost $1,100.

P. L. Underwood, one-story boiler-house and churnery, 30x37, Halsted and Lumber streets, to cost $2,500.

H. Zoalck, stone cellar, 22x60, No. 22 Iowa street, to cost $800.

P. Donnegan, one-story cottage, 20x40, No. 47 Nixon street, to cost $1,200.

John Thompson, two-story dwelling, 20x34, No. 458 Thirty-fifth street, to cost $1,500.

J. S. Jones, two-story dwelling, 22x50, No. 928 Jackson street, to cost $3,000.

E. D. Landes, two-story dwelling, 23x40, No. 175 Howe street, to cost $4,000.

John L. Melvin, one-story cottage, 22x34, No. 594 South Ashland avenue, to cost $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, excepting corn, which advanced sharply after a lower opening, and was the centre of attraction throughout the day. The rise in corn strengthened the other markets, especially provisions, which were not active, but tolerably firm after early weakness. Wheat was weaker, dragging along under the shadow of corn, with the shorts rather free sellers, but apparently lacking in courage to break down prices to cover on. Oats were stronger, partly owing to smaller receipts, and lake freights were weak, with a good inquiry for room for corn.

Provisions were tame and very irregular, but averaged weaker. Pork declined 12½@15c, but closed on 'Change a shade above the latest prices of Tuesday, at $11.32½ bid for October, and $11.75 bid for January. Lard declined 10@17½c, closing with the loss nearly recovered, at $8.17½ bid for October, and $8.02½ bid for January. Short ribs closed nearly 10c lower, at $6.20 for October. Liverpool reported lard 3d lower, and long clears 6d lower, while the local hog market was about 10c off. This weakened product early, and it reacted in sympathy with corn. There was a little more buying of January futures, but not much speculative demand in the aggregate. The inquiry for shipment was quiet, except that pickled meats were in fair request. On the afternoon call January pork advanced 5c on some buying orders, and rates fell off 2½c for lack of demand, while lard was steady.

Flour was very quiet but firm. There were some export orders in hand, but they were mostly limited about 15c per brl below the market. The local trade was light. Bran was strong at $11.50@11.75 per ton.

Wheat was less active and easier. Liverpool reported a decline of 6d per quarter, and there was no demand here to make amends for the fact of light receipts. The market declined ⅜c, reacted to the same extent, and then fell back, closing ⅛c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at 97⅝c for October and 99½c bid for November. It seemed to be sustained chiefly by sympathy with corn, and fell off when the latter weakened. There was no appreciable shipping demand, though a round lot was chartered to move out, but sellers were not numerous. Winter wheat was ½@1c lower, at $1.02@1.02¼ for No. 2 red cash, and $1.04 for do seller October, with 97c for No. 3 red. Cash No. 2 spring sold mostly at 95⅞@96c. In the afternoon the market was rather excited, by sympathy with corn, and the trading was very active at ½c advance after October was passed on the call; November sold to $1.00⅜ and closed at $1.00. After the call November sold at $1.00¼ and October rose to 98⅛c; it was reported that there were some new buying orders in for winter wheat, the reason being that the weather is too dry to permit autumn plowing.

Corn was active and very much unsettled. It declined ⅜@⅝c early in the day, then advanced 2c, and closed on 'Change ⅛c above the latest prices of Tuesday, at 51½c bid for October, and 51⅝c bid for May. Liverpool was reported 3d per quarter lower, but our receipts were rather small, while the reports from the country were conflicting. The warmer weather made the market open weak, as it developed sellers, and the upturn came on the receipt of buying orders from the outside, some being from New York and others from the West. The former may have been stimulated by the Washington report about the corn crop. The latter was understood to have been caused by the discovery that the warm sun of this week showed a great deal of damage to have been done by the frosts. An operator just returned from a tour of investigation was buiIing May corn for all it was worth, and his buying caused that month to rise to a premium over October. The country orders also were mostly to buy May or the year. There was a very good shipping demand, which took all the cash offerings at full prices. There was a general impression that the receipts of corn will show a material falling off after this week, the current receipts having been all ordered forward before the occurrence of the frosts. Cash No. 2 sold mostly at 51½@51⅝c, and rejected mostly at 48½c. On the afternoon call the market was greatly excited; September sold up to 53c, October to 52⅝c, and May to 52¼c. There was some suspicion that this month was bid up for the purpose of unloading for next, but it was probably a wrong idea, the buying being largely done to fill shorts. After the call October corn sold at 52@52⅛c.

Oats opened ¼@⅜c lower in sympathy with corn, but later, on speculative buying orders and the posting of lighter receipts, prices took an upward turn, advancing ½c on the early deliveries and ⅜c on May, the close showing an advance from Tuesday's latest prices of ⅛c on the near-by futures and ⅜c on the May delivery. There was a fair business in car-lots, No. 2 selling at 27@27½c, mostly at the inside. Samples were active and firm, No. 2 mixed selling at 28@28½c and No. 2 white at 29@30c. November delivery sold at 27⅞@28⅛c, closing firm at the outside figure bid.

Rye was ½c lower in the early dealings, but subsequently an improved speculative demand strengthened prices, and the decline was fully recovered, November showing a gain of ½c. No. 2 spot sold at 57½c, the range on October being 58@58½c, closing at the outside. November delivery sold at 59@60c, closing at 59½c bid. Rejected in store sold at 49c.

Barley was quiet and steady, with a few car-lots of No. 2 spot selling at 60c, October delivery sold at 60c, and November at 61c. There was an improved demand for samples, No. 2 on track selling at 48@57c, the latter fancy.

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods was active and prices were steady. A fairly active movement in millinery, clothing, and boots and shoes was also noted, prices averaging steady. There was a good demand for groceries, and nearly all goods in the list were firmly held. Dried fruits remain quiet and steady. Fish were dull with no important variation in prices. In the market for dairy products there were no important new features. Butter was firm, while cheese remained easy. The only change in prices of oils was an advance in carbons of ¼@⅜c. Snow white is now quoted at 13⅛c, elaine at 19½c, and 110 test at 10⅛c. Coal was active and firm.

Peaches were plentiful yesterday, Michigan and the East contributing liberally, prices dropping a shade from those of Tuesday. Eggs were selling at 17½@18c per doz. Hides show no improvement from the dull condition that existed for the last fortnight. Tallow quiet and steady. Potatoes in liberal supply at 30@35c per bu by the car-lot on track. Flaxseed was higher early, selling at $1.31@1.32, but toward the close the market weakened, with buyers at $1.30 and sellers at $1.31. Timothy seed was active and steady, prime being quotable at about $1.30. The hay market is still overstocked, sales being slow yesterday at about Tuesday's prices.

The revised rules of the Board of Trade contain an amendment to the requirements for prime steam lard. It says the product shall not include any material which has been salted. Presumably this means that old salted meats are not to be put into the tanks. It is also understood that nobody will salt down lard with any such material as white clay, tallow, or cottonseed oil.

Opinions were about equally divided yesterday as to whether the Jack Frost who called on the corn crowd about half-past 10 came from Iowa or New York. People who watched him closely were inclined to think he was sent out here by Wall street bears who were anxious to buy back the wind they sold in this market when they refused to believe THE TRIBUNE'S reports about the frost damage to the corn crop.

A member of the board who has just returned from Eastern Nebraska says 20 per cent of the corn crop in that section is out of the way of frost, 40 per cent will require two weeks of good weather, 40 per cent three weeks to mature it and put it out of the way of frost. He estimates that in Eastern Iowa and in the vicinity of Galena and Rockford not over 10 per cent of the corn crop will be fit for market.

Some samples of corn gathered from along the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad were exhibited on 'Change yesterday. The ears seemed hard enough to have been well out of the way of frost.

Parties just returned from Northern Iowa said there is no occasion in that region for a frost scare.

A gentleman who recently came in from St. Paul says the corn he saw in Wisconsin and Minnesota has been badly injured—practically ruined—in the latter State.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed Wednesday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
September	$ 11.22½	$ ....@.....	$11.25
October	11.30	11.15 @11.37½	11.32½
Year	11.15	10.95 @11.15	*11.15
January	11.77½	11.60 @11.80	11.77½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
September	$ 8.17½	$ ....@.....	$ 8.17½
October	8.17½	8.00 @ 8.20	8.17½
Year	7.90	7.85 @ 7.95	7.90
January	8.02½	7.92½@ 8.05	8.00
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 6.27½	$ ....@ 6.25	$ 6.17½
September	6.27½	....@.....	6.17½
October	6.27½	6.15 @ 6.25	6.17½
January	*5.85	5.95 @ 6.00	5.97½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red cash	$ 1.02¼	$ 1.02 @ 1.02¾	$1.02
No. 3 red	97½	....@ 97	97
No. 2 spring	96⅛	95⅝@ 96⅛	*96⅛
No. 3 spring	*85⅛	85 @ 86⅛	86
Reg. September	98⅛	98⅛@ 98⅝	*98⅝
October	97⅝	97⅛@ 98	97⅞
November	99⅛	99⅛@ 1.00¼	1.00
The year	*96⅝	96⅛@ 96⅞	*96⅛
CORN.			
No. 3 cash	51	51⅛@ 51⅜	52⅛
High mixed	51⅛	51⅜@ 52⅛	52⅛
Rejected	47⅛	48 @ 48⅛	48⅛
September	51	50⅛@ 53	*52⅛
October	51⅛	50⅛@ 52⅛	52⅛
November	50⅛	49⅛@ 51⅛	51⅛
The year	49	48⅛@ 50⅛	49⅛
May	51	50⅛@ 52⅛	52⅛
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	27	27 @ 27⅛	27⅛
September	27	26⅛@ 27⅛	27⅛
October	27⅛	27 @ 27⅛	27⅛
Year	26⅛	26⅛@ 26⅛	26⅛
May	31⅛	31⅛@ 31⅛	31⅛
RYE.			
No. 2	*57⅛	....@ 57⅛	57⅛
September	*57⅛	....@.....	57⅛
October	*58⅛	58 @ 58⅛	*58⅛
November	*59⅛	59 @ 59⅛	*59⅛
BARLEY.			
No. 2 cash	59⅛	....@ 60	60
No. 2 September	59⅛	....@ 60	60
No. 2 October	59⅛	60 @ 60	60

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 5.40 @ 5.50
Long clears, loose	6.40 @ 6.45
Short clears, loose	6.70 @ 6.75
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	8.50 @ 8.75
Sweet pickled hams (16@15 lbs)	11.00 @12.00
Bacon, short ribs	7.25 @ 7.37½
Bacon, short clears	7.50 @ 7.75
Bacon, hams	13.00 @14.00
Mess beef	10.00 @10.50
Beef hams	18.50 @19.00

Winter flours	4.75 @ 5.50
Patents	6.25 @ 7.00
Minnesota bakers	4.50 @ 5.00
Supers	2.25 @ 3.25
Rye flour	3.00 @ 3.25

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 25 cars high-grade winter wheat, 82 cars lower grades, 103 cars No. 2 spring, 52 cars lower grades (216 wheat); 402 cars and 2,000 bu contract corn, 321 cars and 20,600 bu lower grades (723 corn); 68 cars No. 2 white oats, 57 cars No. 2, 38 cars lower grades (163 oats); 64 cars No. 2 rye, 7 cars lower grades, 6 cars No. 2 barley, 18 cars No. 3, 6 cars lower grades. Total, 1,250 cars, or 733,000 bu. Inspected out: 92,965 bu wheat, 269,138 bu corn, 101,170 bu oats, 17,107 bu rye, 563 bu barley.

Lake freights were active and rates ⅛c easier, corn to Buffalo paying 4¼c. It was reported that one or two charters were made ⅛c under that figure. The engagements announced footed up 396,000 bu corn and 60,000 bu wheat.

Rail freights were steady, quoted on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	12,300	15,515	7,561	11,895
Wheat, bu	294,884	211,448	27,313	160,773
Corn, bu	624,084	162,386	442,600	150,890
Oats, bu	217,250	130,108	258,080	95,974
Rye, bu	59,601	19,400	10,198	45,832
Barley, bu	38,131	20,988	22,931	12,795
Grass seed, lbs	244,355	132,460	306,950	277,189
Flaxseed, lbs	1,454,890	3,019,640	112,588	106,500
Broom-corn, lbs	36,705	20,000	36,000	58,770
Cured meats, lbs	205,070	210,660	2,075,200	700,430
Canned meats, cases	......	......	1,156	......
Dressed beef, lbs	......	......	730,130	......
Beef, brls	......	......	330	249
Pork, brls	1	......	858	1,236
Lard, lbs	283,900	294,898	917,009	1,528,008
Cheese, lbs	204,620	......	231,140	......
Butter, lbs	237,695	433,583	330,105	289,050
Live hogs, No	21,208	9,355	3,828	4,107
Cattle, No	6,922	5,188	2,005	2,882
Sheep, No	4,387	2,718	1,742	1,208
Hides, lbs	107,296	279,940	283,800	246,620
Wool, lbs	145,339	186,267	145,289	266,736
Coal, tons	11,712	15,665	2,798	6,466
Lumber, m feet	7,301	7,822	4,864	4,799
Shingles, m	4,840	2,679	365	1,014
Salt, brls	10,680	2,986	5,821	6,606

The following are among the imports into the United Kingdom:

	Week ending Sept. 8, 1883.	Week ending Sept. 1, 1883.	Week ending Sept. 9, 1882.
Flour, brls.	155,000@160,000	135,000@140,000	125,000@130,000
Wheat, qrs	405,000@410,000	385,000@390,000	420,000@425,000
Corn, qrs	165,000@170,000	160,000@165,000	325,000@330,000

The following table shows the exports from the four principal Atlantic ports for the periods named:

	Week ending Sept. 8, 1883.	Since Jan. 1, 1883.	Week ending Sept. 9, 1882.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 9, '82.
Pork, brls.	1,821	140,110	2,170	171,760
Lard, lbs.	5,328,926	178,960,482	3,221,468	149,141,600
Bacon	6,985,766	263,595,223	3,671,965	237,585,506

The exports of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ended Sept. 5 from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Montreal were as follows:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	1,241,932	676,444
France	371,302	......
Holland and Belgium	255,651	41,504
Germany	4,000	72,163
Denmark	870	31,670
Portugal	60,346	......
West Indies, etc.	58,356	10,204
Totals	1,992,457	831,987

Also 203,543 bu rye to Germany, Holland, and Belgium, and 8,000 bu oats to Holland and Belgium.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 250 brls springs, partly at $4.37½; 125 brls and 1,000 sacks winters partly at $4.90; 400 sacks low grades at $3.00. Total about 1,350 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 9 cars bran at $11.50@13.75 free on board, part of the former to arrive, and the latter sacks included; 6 cars middlings at $15.25@17.25 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 48 cars No. 2 red at $1.02@1.02½; 5,000 bu seller October at $1.04; 30 cars new No. 3 red at 97c; 14 cars new rejected red at 87½@88c; 2 cars no grade, special bin, at 88c; 5 cars by sample at 84c for no grade and 99@99½c for No. 3 red on track; 32 cars do at 88c for no grade, 80c for rejected white, 90@92c for rejected red, 91½c for No. 3 white, $1.00 for No. 3 red, $1.04¼ for No. 2 red, and $1.03½ for No. 2 Turkish free on board. Total about 70,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 120 cars No. 2 at 95⅞@96⅛c; 10 cars new No. 3 at 85@86½c; 1 car new rejected at 67c; 14 cars by sample at 65c for rejected and 88@90c for No. 3 on track; 3 cars do at 79c for rejected, 88c for No. 3 free on board; 11 cars do at 70c for no grade, 70@81c for rejected, and 89@90c for No. 3 switched. Total about 84,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—Call sales: 5,000 bu seller September at 96c; 115,000 bu seller October at 97⅝@97¾c; 1,105,000 bu seller November at 99⅝c@$1.00⅜; 115,000 bu seller December at $1.01⅜@1.01½.

CORN—On 'Change, 292 cars and 4,000 bu No. 2 at 51¼@51⅝c; 5 cars No. 2 white, special bin, at 52c; 84 cars and 18,000 bu high mixed at 51¾@52⅛c; 260 cars rejected at 48@48½c, part of former to arrive; also 4 cars do, special bin, at 49@49½c; 9 cars by sample at 46@48c for no grade and 49@50½c for rejected on track; 82 cars do at 48c for no grade, 49@51½c for rejected, and 50c for rejected white free on board. Total about 425,000 bu.

Call sales: 260,000 bu seller September at 52@53c; 415,000 bu seller October at 52@52½c; 300,000 bu seller November at 51⅝@51⅞c; 100,000 bu seller the year at 49⅝@49⅞c; 20,000 bu seller January at 49½@49⅝c; 235,000 bu seller May at 52@52¼c.

OATS—On 'Change, 33 cars No. 2 at 27@27½c; 19 cars by sample at 27@27½c for rejected, 28@28½c for rejected white, 27⅞@28¼c for No. 2, and 29@30c for No. 2 white on track; 86 cars do at 24½c for no grade, 25½@28c for rejected, 27¼@29c for rejected white, 27¾@29c for No. 2, 28½@30½c for No. 2 white, and 31½@32c for barley oats free on board. Total, about 105,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller October at 27⅝c, 10,000 bu seller November at 28¼@28⅜c, 5,000 bu seller the year at 27¼c, 10,000 bu seller May at 31⅞c.

RYE—On 'Change, 69 cars No. 2 at 57½c; 1 car rejected at 49c; 8 cars by sample at 47@49c for no grade, and 51@52c for rejected free on board; 4 cars do at 51c for rejected switched. Total about 45,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 1 car No. 2 at 60c; 19 cars by sample at 42c for No. 4, and 48@57c for No. 3 on track; 8 cars do at 46@58c for No. 3 (the latter fancy) free on board; 10 cars do at 32½@40c for not graded, 40@44c for No. 4, and 46@53c for No. 3 switched. Total about 24,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 80 brls spot at $11.37½.

Call sales: 500 brls seller October at $11.32½@11.35; 500 brls seller the year at 11.15; 2,500 brls seller January at $11.75@11.80.

LARD—On 'Change, 825 tcs spot at $8.07½@8.10.

Call sales: 1,250 tcs seller October at $8.17½@8.20; 250 tcs seller December at $7.95; 3,250 tcs seller January at $8.00@8.05.

MEATS—On 'Change, 2,000 pcs green hams, 16 lbs, at 8⅝c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams at 12¾c for 15-lb, and 12⅜c for 16-lb av.; 150 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 5⅞c; 250,000 lbs long clear sides at $6.25 loose; 25,000 lbs short ribs at $6.25.

Call sales: 100,000 lbs seller October at $6.17½; 100,000 lbs seller November at $5.95; 50,000 lbs seller January at $6.00.

SEEDS—On 'Change, 3,500 bags timothy seed, spot, at $1.10@1.33; 2 cars do, seller September, at $1.32; 27 cars and 10,000 bu flaxseed, spot, at $1.31@1.32 in store; $1.31@1.31½ on track, and $1.32 free on board; 5 cars do to arrive at $1.31½; 3 cars and 10,000 bu for future delivery at $1.30 for September and $1.26 seller the year.

HAY—On 'Change, 1 car No. 1 timothy (large bales) at $8.25; 2 cars at $9.00 o. t.; 1 car at $9.00 divd.; 1 car No. 2 choice at $8.75; 1 car Iowa upland prairie coarse at $7.00; 1 car good at $8.00; 1 car at $8.25; 3 cars at $8.75; 5 cars at $9.00; 1 car at $9.25 o. t.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—A continued good demand exists, and the market remains firm for anything good enough for the table. Low grades are still under neglect, and prices show the usual irregularity:

Creamery, fancy	25@26	Common grades	13 @14
Do, fair to choice	22@24	Packing stock	10 @11
Dairy, fancy	20@23	Inferior	8 @ 9
Dairy, choice	18@19	Grease	7 @ 7¼
Dairy, fair to good	15@17		

CHEESE—A fair business was in progress at sustained prices, though the market had an undertone of weakness, the Eastern market being dull and lower:

Full cream, cheddar	9½@10
Full cream, flat, two in a box	10⅛@10⅛
Flat, slightly skimmed	5 @ 6⅛
Skim, common to fair	3⅛@ 4
Low grades	1 @ 3

EGGS—Were easier at 17½@18c per doz.

FISH—Business is very quiet, as is to be expected at this time of year. Prices remain fairly firm as given below:

Whitefish—No. 1, per 100 lbs	$5.75@ 6.00
Whitefish—Family, per 100 lbs	2.00@ 2.25
Trout—No. 1, per 100 lbs	4.75@ 5.00
Codfish—Summer-cured, per 100 lbs	5.75@ 6.00
Codfish—Snow-white, boneless, per 100 lbs	8.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, per 100 lbs	11.50
Mackerel—No. 1 medium, per 100 lbs	8.50
Mackerel—Fat family, per 100 lbs	6.00
Herring—Labrador, per 100 lbs	4.25
Herring—Halifax, per 100 lbs	3.75

GREEN FRUITS—There was an abundance of peaches on the market yesterday, Michigan selling a shade lower and Delaware bringing $1.50 per bu basket. Other fruit steady:

Lemons, per box	$6.00@6.50
Apples, per brl	1.50@3.25
Peaches, Michigan, per basket	40@ 60
Pears, per basket	50@ 70
Grapes, per lb	5@ 12
Cranberries, per qt	10

GROCERIES—Sugars and coffees continued strong. Rice, spices, sirups, and most other lines were also firmly held. Trade was reported fair and improving:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5⅛@ 6⅛

COFFEE.

Java	18 @25
Maracaibo	13 @14
Mexican, fair to good	10⅛@11⅛
Rio, fancy	12 @12⅛
Rio, prime to choice	10⅛@11⅛
Rio, fair to good	9⅛@10
Rio, roasting	8⅛@ 9

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9⅛
Granulated, standard	9⅛
A standard	8⅛
A No. 2	8⅛@ 8⅛
Extra C	7⅛@ 8
Yellow	6⅛@ 7⅛

HIDES—Dealers report a light business at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8
Green-cured, heavy	8
Part cured	7⅛
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls	6
Calf, per lb	12 @12⅛
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	13 @14
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep pelts	25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HONEY—Demand light and stocks liberal, with choice new selling at 16@17c, and old at 10@12c for common to good.

OILS—Carbons were higher. Elaine advanced to 19½c, snow white to 13⅛c, and prime white to 11⅛c. Other oils were as last quoted. Trade was reported good:

Carbon, 175 test	14⅛	Linseed, boiled	56@57
Carbon, 150 test	11⅛	Whale, winter	73
Lard, extra	65	Sperm	$1.35
Lard, No. 1	55	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Lard, No. 2	50@52	Turpentine	44
Linseed, raw	53@54		

POTATOES—With a liberal supply the market continues steady at 30@35c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes held at $2.75@4.50 for Illinois and Jerseys.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were plenty at 10c per lb for old, 11@11½c for this year's growth, and 7c for old roosters. Ducks going slowly at $3.00@3.50 per doz. Geese, $5.00@6.00 per doz. Prairie chickens were selling at $4.00@5.00 per doz.

TALLOW—Steady at 7⅛@7⅝c for city, 7c for No. 1 country, and 6½c for No. 2 country. Sales on 'Change, 450 brls and 25,000 lbs city at 7⅛@7⅝c, the latter choice.

WHISKY—Steady on a basis of $1.16 for highwines.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE—The following shows the condition of business at the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter—Creamery extra	25	......
Creamery extra firsts	24	......
Dairy extra	23	......
Dairy extra firsts	23	......
Cheese—No trading.		
Eggs—Firsts in fresh	18¼	20
Firsts, seller September	19	19¾
Firsts, seller December	22¼	......
Firsts, seller October	20	......
Firsts, seller the year	18¾	20½
Firsts, buyer year	18	......
Ice-house, seller November	20½	21
Ice-house, seller December	20	22
Ice-house, seller year	19	21
Ice-house, buyer year	19	22¼

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,550	10,036	[illegible]
Tuesday	6,661	21,266	[illegible]
Wednesday	12,500	18,000	3,000
Total	26,711	49,612	[illegible]
Same time last week	23,497	50,770	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	2,464	3,351	......
Tuesday	2,069	3,328	[illegible]
Total	4,533	7,079	[illegible]

There was a general and quite marked decline in prices of live stock, cattle dropping off 10@25c, hogs 10@15c, and sheep 15@20c. The receipts of cattle and hogs were large, the arrivals of the former being the largest in the history of the trade.

CATTLE—Prices were lower for everything in the cattle line. Common and medium grades suffered the most, but there was no class for which it was possible to get within 10@15c of Tuesday's prices. The receipts were about the largest ever recorded, running up to about 12,500 head, and although there was a full attendance of buyers and a good general demand, but little more than half the supply was taken even at a decline of 10@25c. There were a few fine cattle among the offerings, but the average quality was poor. Common to fair droves made up the bulk, and there was comparatively little trading at better than $5.25. Shippers paid from $3.85@5.90 for thin grassers to choice droves. About 3,000 head went into the hands of exporters at $5.00@6.40. A load of fancy 1,621-lb steers reached the latter figure. Many droves, and among the number some good ones, remained in the sale pens at the close.

Native butchers' stock fared badly. The demand was wholly confined to local butchers (canners being able to get all the Texans they wanted), and as there was a supply much in excess of their wants they had things their own way so far as prices were concerned. Sales clearly showed a decline of 15@20c. Inferior to choice cows went at $2.25@3.75, bulls at $2.00@3.25, and handy little steers at $3.75@4.25.

There was a heavy run of range cattle, and that class was weak in sympathy with natives, though the decline was less severe. It amounted to about 10c. Sales were at $3.45@4.50 for tailings to prime qualities. Canners and dressed-beef shippers both bought freely, and the bulk of them changed hands.

Stockers and feeders were hard to move at any price. Few buyers were present, and their wants were limited. Trading was slow at $3.00@3.85 for stockers and at $3.75@4.20 for feeders.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17	1,621	$6.40	67	1,198	[illegible]
64	1,456	6.15	44	1,078	[illegible]
17	1,426	6.10	18	1,119	[illegible]
33	1,498	6.10	26	1,041	[illegible]
17	1,343	6.10	22	1,104	[illegible]
98	1,471	6.05	21	989	[illegible]
32	1,506	6.00	10 cows	989	[illegible]
55	1,462	5.90	15 cows	992	[illegible]
48	1,425	5.90	16 cows	892	[illegible]
17	1,338	5.75	15 cows	1,044	[illegible]
17	1,290	5.50	19 cows	918	[illegible]
18	1,368	5.30	29 cows	921	[illegible]
17	1,360	5.25	18 cows	1,041	[illegible]
25	1,360	5.00	24 cows	906	[illegible]
36	1,205	4.90	44 stockers	835	[illegible]
37	1,238	4.80	22 stockers	777	[illegible]
55	1,248	4.80	10 stockers	796	[illegible]
34	1,303	4.80	40 feeders	1,082	[illegible]
14	1,288	4.75	19 feeders	956	[illegible]
19	1,170	4.70	141 Wyoming	1,122	[illegible]
20	1,095	4.65	17 Wyoming	1,197	[illegible]
61	1,230	4.65	18 cows	913	3.45
29	1,125	4.60	88 Neb.-Tex.	1,001	4.10
40	1,213	4.60	103 Neb.-Tex.	937	4.05
37	1,221	4.60	468 Neb.-Tex.	976	3.90
20	1,115	4.55	246 Wyoming	1,220	4.30
41	1,189	4.55	377 half-breeds	1,125	4.15
20	1,116	4.50	110 Wyoming	1,275	4.50
32	1,078	4.50	316 half-breeds	1,112	4.30
17	1,062	4.40	31 cows	898	3.75
28	1,045	4.40	232 Indian	889	4.00
19	1,022	4.35			

HOGS—Were in large supply and prices slumped off another 10@15c. Poor to choice light receded to $4.80@5.20 and inferior to choice heavy to $4.45@5.15 at which decline trade was slow all day. The bulk of the hogs were weighed, however, not to exceed 8,000 remaining unsold. There was a weak feeling at the finish, and unless Thursday's arrivals show a considerable falling off it is thought that the market will go still lower. Among the day's sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
67	184	$5.00	34	271	$4.50	33	269	$5.05
39	213	5.00	41	234	4.55	57	284	4.85
64	179	5.05	33	261	4.55	51	238	4.85
72	188	5.05	47	259	4.55	53	306	4.87½
62	203	5.05	32	278	4.60	42	269	4.90
69	189	5.07½	71	241	4.60	54	289	4.90
78	186	5.10	41	253	4.60	102	279	4.90
36	202	5.10	48	262	4.60	43	232	4.95
73	182	5.10	39	232	4.70	32	314	4.95
36	192	5.10	36	314	4.70	48	302	4.95
68	187	5.12½	43	281	4.70	42	287	5.00
38	202	5.15	33	251	4.75	53	329	5.05
37	193	5.15	36	282	4.75	71	235	5.05
41	189	5.15	32	281	4.75	42	287	5.05
47	194	5.20	62	259	4.75	53	283	5.05
52	201	4.90	47	202	4.80	134	296	5.07½
62	203	4.90	58	287	4.80	42	307	5.15
47	186	4.95	122	258	4.80	53	308	5.15
62	196	4.95	36	284	4.80	52	279	5.15
117	229	4.50	47	281	4.85	41	291	5.20

SHEEP—In common with cattle and hogs, there was a smart decline in prices of sheep. The receipts were not unusually large, but they exceeded the wants of the trade, and sales were difficult at a reduction of 15@20c. We quote inferior to medium at $2.25@3.25, and good to choice at $3.50@4.25.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
159	128	$4.35	55	102	$3.75	111	83	[illegible]
80	110	4.25	92	108	3.65	87	73	[illegible]
188	106	4.00	178	98	3.60	113	78	[illegible]
181	98	3.85	99	88	3.40	44	81	2.75
50	110	3.85	96	85	3.35	73	86	2.30

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500 head; market interrupted by delay of stock trains; early sales at steady prices; Texas-Colorado cattle, ¼c higher on fair to good native steers; sales native steers at $4.95@6.72 per cwt; no prime or extra cattle offered; Texas-Colorado steers, $4.40@5.00; exporters bought 200 fat steers, mainly at $6.44@6.60; shipments, 100 live cattle; 660 quarters beef, 100 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,100 head; dull, depressed; ¼@½c lower; a clearance not made; extremes, $3.80@5.60 per cwt for sheep, $5.00@6.40 per cwt for lambs; general sales, fair to good lambs, $6.00@6.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,840 head; live hogs quiet at $5.25@5.75 per cwt.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 900; active, strong, and higher, especially for good natives; exports, $6.00@6.35; good to choice shipping, $5.40@5.90; medium to fair, $4.75@5.25; native butcher stuff, $3.50@4.50; Texans, $3.50@4.25; Indians, $3.60@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 150; slow and weak; common to medium, $2.50@3.25; fair to good, $3.40@3.75; prime, $4.00@4.25; Texans, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Lower; light, $5.00@5.10; packing, $4.40@5.85; butchers', $4.90@5.15; receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500 head; lower and weak; native steers, 1,460 lbs, sold at $5.60; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; Texas steers, 785 lbs, $3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,700 head; lower; weak; ranging at $4.50@4.75; bulk of sales at $4.60@4.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; natives, of 85 lbs, $3.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,225; market slow; prime, $6.00@6.25; fair to good $5.25@5.75; common, $4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,900; market active; Philadelphias, $5.40@5.50; Yorkers, $5.10@5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000; market demoralized; prime, $4.50@4.75; fair to good, $3.75@4.25; common, $2.00@2.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 12.—HOGS—Easier; common and light, $4.00@5.30; packing and butchers', $4.60@5.35; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,000.

LUMBER.

There was a firm market at the cargo dock yesterday, with piece stuff, short lengths, quotable at $9.25@9.50, common inch at $10.50@12.25, and shingles at $2.10@2.30.

The Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange gives the following statement of the stock of pine lumber, etc., on hand in this city Sept. 1, 1883, with comparisons:

	Sept 1, 1883.	Aug 1, 1883.	Sept. 1, 1882.
Lumber and timber, m feet	576,384	510,800	[illegible]
Shingles, m	371,826	324,957	[illegible]
Lath, m	59,941	62,116	[illegible]
Pickets, m	1,888	1,853	2,673
Cedar posts	473,462	499,070	218,316

The yards at South Chicago had 3,468 m feet lumber and 4,724 m shingles on hand Sept. 1, being an increase over last month's figures.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear dull at 36s 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull at 43s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—New Western dull at 8s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—11s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s 8d@9s 2d; spring, 8s 6d@8s 9d; No. 1 California, 9s 2d@9s 7d; No. 2 California, 8s 10d@9s 1d. Corn—New, 5s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 44s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—1 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard, 43s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—3 p. m.—COTTON—Active and firm; 5⅞@5¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,000.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 85s. American lard, 43s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 36s 6d.

SPIRITS PETROLEUM—5s@5s 6d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—7¾@7⅞d.

LINSEED OIL—30s 6d@31s.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6⅞@7⅛d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—31s.

The following were received at the Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—1 p. m.—Lard, 43s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—12 m.—Wheat—Not much doing; No. 2 spring, 9s; Western red winter, new, 8s 11d. Corn dull and a shade lower at 5s 6½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Not much doing; No. 2 spring and red winter declined 6d. Corn—Not much doing. To arrive—Wheat dull and a shade lower; red winter and California declined 6d. Corn dull; American mixed declined 3d. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent rather dull. Pork, 74s. Lard dull and a shade lower at 43s 9d. Bacon—L. C. dull at 36s 6d; S. C., 37s 6d. Cheese, 52s 6d. Beef dull and a shade lower at 85s. Tallow, 41s 9d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn less active. Country markets for wheat easier. Weather in England favorable.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Wheat slow; Western red winter, new, 8s 11d; spring, 9s. Corn slow at 5s 6½d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn very inactive and cheaper. Cargoes off coast—Wheat depressed; American red winter, 45s 6d; American spring, 43s 6d. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn cheaper to sell. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, 41s 6d; fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 43s 3d; do for shipment during the present and following month, 43s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment, 28s 6d@27s. Country markets for wheat—English firm. French a shade dearer. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat very small; corn nothing. Paris—Wheat quiet; flour steady. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 480,000 qrs; corn, 85,000 qrs. Weather in England shows signs of improving.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Less activity reported in winter wheat as well in the option line a

...prompt delivery, on a very variable and sensitive market, shippers buying with notable reserve, the advices by cable continuing adverse, though ocean freights again ruled weaker. The ...-freight contracts, which were to a more liberal aggregate, embraced here, by steam, to Liverpool, corn at 2¾d per 60 lbs; London, grain at ...; Bristol, grain at 5d; Avonmouth, from store, ...; Lisbon, by sail on private terms; quoted ... for Cork and orders; a British steamship with grain from Philadelphia at 4s3d (option ...) Baltimore at 4s 4½d; another with grain from Baltimore ... at 4s 1½d; another with grain from Baltimore ... at about 4s 3d. Spring wheat dull, but held as before. Sales for prompt delivery or early arrivals included No. 1 red quoted closing at $1.21 asked delivered; No. 2 red, $1.14¼ in elevator and $1.15¾ afloat, closing at $1.14¼ in elevator; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, at ... No. 2 red futures: September, $1.14¾ ... closing $1.14¾ bid; October $1.15¾@1.16¼, closing ... bid; November $1.17¾@1.18¾, closing $1.17¾; December $1.19¾@1.20¾, closing $1.20; January ... closing $1.22; February closing $1.24. Corn—Increased animation noted for prompt delivery, largely in No. 2, in good part for export, but in part likewise for speculative purposes, and prices have been ruling higher, at one time of the day as much as ½c, but leaving off less firmly. Sales for early delivery included No. 2 regular inspection, afloat and ... 63¾@64¼c, mostly at 64c, closing at 64c asked; afloat and in elevator, in lots, 63¾@63¾c; do in store, 65¼c; No. 2 white, in lots, in elevator, quoted at 61½c. No. 2 futures: September, 62⅝@... closing 63c; October 63¾@64¾c, closing 64c; November 63½@64c, closing 63c; December 61⅜@62, closing .... Oats moderately active, with prompt delivery showing a slight improvement on lighter offerings, and No. 2 oats, for forward delivery, through frequent fluctuations, leaving off at a slight loss. Some export call noted for No. 2 oats, of which 10,000 bu were taken at 35¼c delivered to vessel for shipment to Antwerp. Sales included No. 1 white in elevator closing at 43c; No. 2 in elevator, 35¼c; ... closing at 35½c, and delivered nominal; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 36c. No. 2 futures: September ... closing 34¾c bid; October, 35¼@35¾c; November, 36¼@36¾c, closing 36¾c; December ... closing 37½c; May, closing 39¾c bid. Rye—Some demand at steady prices; prime Western afloat, 71@73c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, quoted at 70@71c. Barley-malt in light demand within previous range, including State (cash basis) at 85@90c for six-rowed and 75@85c for two-rowed, and Canada 95c@1.00, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Hog products less active and generally easier in price; very little speculative interest has been evinced even in lard. Western mess pork met with a moderate inquiry for early delivery, leaving off at $12.90@13.00 for ordinary brands and up to $13.50 for choice. Cut meats quiet, but about steady, with pickled bellies, in bulk, at 8@8¼c for 14-lb and 8¼c for 12-lb averages; pickled shoulders in bulk quoted at 6¾c; pickled hams, 12¾@13c; smoked hams, 14¼@15¼c; smoked shoulders, 7¾c. Bacon continued in limited request here; long clear quoted at 7⅜c; long and short clear, for forward delivery at the West, inactive and quoted for December at 6⅞c. A slow movement reported in Western steam lard for early delivery, closing at $8.57½@8.62½ for contract grades. Futures: September, closing $8.50; October, $8.44@8.49, closing, $8.49; November, closing $8.33@...; December, closing $8.28@8.30; January, $8.28.

TALLOW—In moderately active demand, with prime quoted at the close at 7¾c bid.

SUGARS—Raw in very light request and firm at ... 11-16c for fair to good refining muscovado. A limited movement noted in refined, with cut-loaf quoted as closing at 9 ...; crushed, 9@9¼c; powdered, 8⅞@9c; granulated, 8½c; mold A, 8¾c; confectioners, A, 8⅝c; standard A, 8¼c; off A, 8@8⅛c; white extra C, 7¾@7⅞c; yellow extra C, 7¼@7½c; C, 6¾@7c; yellows, 6@6¼c.

FREIGHTS—Business moderately active, but at irregular and generally easier figures, on accommodations for breadstuffs and provisions for ports in Western Europe. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, flour, 1s 3d@1s 9d, as to ...; local is 6d; provisions, through and local, at ... of which local in lots at 12s 6d@15s, and through freight mainly by outpost lines within the quoted range.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; futures firm; September, 10.23c; October, 10.30c; November, 10.39c; December, 10.50c; January, ...; February, 10.74c; March, 10.87c; April, 10.98c; May, 11.09c; June, 10.19c; July, 10.29c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm.

HOPS—Dull and weak; 26@32c for medium to choice.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but steady; $7.95.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, $1.12¾.

TURPENTINE—Firm and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm and in good demand; 22@24c.

LEATHER—Firm; moderate inquiry; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weight, 21½@25½c.

WOOL—Quiet, but steady; domestic fleece, 30@43c; pulled, 18@38c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 14@27c.

BUTTER—Stronger; 9@25c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm.

PIG-IRON—Dull; Scotch, $20.50@23.50.

LEAD—Quiet but steady; common and refined, $4.35@4.40.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 121,000 bu; oats, 62,000 bu; flour, 21,... bris.

EXPORTS—Corn, 112,000 bu; oats, 500 bu; flour, 4,800 bris.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Market firmer; but demand light and no improvement in selling prices; high mixed, 67@68c; steamer yellow, 66@67c; No. 2 mixed, 65@66c; steamer mixed, 64c; no grade, 60@63c, as to quality and color. Oats—Trade was better today, and the general tone was stronger; prices unchanged; No. 1 white, 43@44c; No. 2 white, 39½c; No. 3 white, 37½@38c; No. 1 mixed, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 35@36c. No sales at the call. Closing bids: Cash No. 2 white oats, 39c; September, 38¼c; October, 38½c; November, 38¾c; export corn, cash No. 2 mixed, 66¼c; September, 66¾c; October, 67c; November, 66¼c; cash steamer, 64¼c; September, 65c; October, 64¼c; November, 64¼c.

FLOUR—No improvement in the market; Western superfine, $3.25@3.50; St. Louis, $5.75@6.25; winter patents, $6.50@7.00; spring patents, $7.00@7.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork—No change; market quiet; extra prime, $14.50; mess, $14.50; prime mess, new, $17.50@18.00. Lard dull and unchanged at 8¾c. Hams, 13@14c. Live hogs, 5¾@5¾c; dressed hogs, 6¾@6¾c. Beef—Trade dull and prices only fairly sustained; mess, $10.50@11.50; extra mess, $11.00@11.50; extra plate, $12.50@13.00. Fresh beef—Moderate stock, with light demand; prices steady; light Texas cattle, 6@7½c; heavy cattle, 8@9½c; hinds, 10@12½c; fores, 5@6½c.

BUTTER—Firm, with a good demand, and prices higher; extra Northern creamery, 25@26c; Western, 22@26c; Northern dairy, 20@24c; Western, 15@18c; ladle, 13@16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,055 bris, 3,204 sacks; corn, 50,155 bu; oats, 23,195 bu; wheat, 550 bu.

LEATHER—The general market has been quiet but steady; hemlock sole is moving slowly; Buenos Ayres, light, 23½@24½c; middle, 24@25½c; heavy, 24¼@25½c; good damaged, 21½@22½c; common hides, light, 20½@21c; middle, 23¾@23½c; heavy, 23@24c; good damaged, 20½@21c; poor damaged, 17@19c. Acid, light, 20½@21½c; middle, 22@23c; heavy, 22@23c; good damaged, 20½@21½c. Union tanned is in fair demand; light backs, 35@38c; middle backs, 34@36c; middle backs, heavy, 36@37½c; light crop, 34@36c; middle crop, 32@33c; bellies, 14@16c. Calcutta buffalo leather is in comparatively light supply, and prices are firm at 20½@21½c for light and middle and 18@19½c for damaged. Rough upper leather is in very light demand at 21@27½c per lb for hemlock, as to quality. Rough calfskins are in a little better demand, at 44@48c. Finished calfskins remain the same, with sales confined to small lots, at 65@85c, as to quality. The different kinds of finished leather have been in fair demand, and prices are quite firm. Oak harness leather, 39@43c; hemlock do, 36@40c; veal, 19@21c; kip, 15@19c; light buff, 13@16c; medium, 17@18c; heavy, 18@19c; grain, 11@21c.

HIDES—The market continues quiet, with no sales of importance to note. Foreign hides continue in light supply, and asking prices are firm. In domestic hides there is a quiet business doing, but prices are rather easier. Country hides, 6¼@7¾c; Western wet, salted, 8¼@9¼c; calfskins, 12c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Manufacturers are mostly employed in closing up the season's trade and preparing for the next, as the number of duplicate orders coming forward is small. In some lines factories are busy in filling orders, but this season's trade is nominally over. Prices are on a steady basis, with no change to note.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, advanced, and closed about as yesterday; No. 2 red, $1.00¾@1.01⅜ cash, $1.03 October, $1.05¾ November, $1.08¾ December, $1.00¾ bid year; No. 3 red, 95¾@96¾c. Corn active and higher; 47⅞@47¼c cash, 47¼c September and October, 45¾c November, 43¾c year, 47¼c May. Oats better but slow; 25@25¼c cash, 25¼c September, 26¾c October, 25¾c year, 31c May. Rye higher; 51¼c bid. Barley quiet; 65@68c.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.60@4.65.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Higher at 17@18c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $2.15.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; round lots on levee at $11.85; job lots, $11.90. Bulk meats lower; long clear, $6.50; short ribs, $6.45; short clear, $6.70. Bacon lower; long clear, $7.00; short ribs, $7.15@7.25; short clear, $7.50. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 104,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 62,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat strong and higher; $1.00⅞ bid September; $1.03¾@1.03⅞ October; $1.06⅛ bid November; $1.08⅞ December; $1.01 bid year. Corn firmer; 47⅜c bid September; 47⅝@47¾c October; 45¼c bid November; 43¾c year; 47¾c May. Oats dull; 25¼c bid September; 26½@26⅝c bid October; 26¾c bid November; 31¼c bid May.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and active; No. 1 white, $1.10; No. 2 do, 94c; No. 2 red, cash or September, $1.06¼; October, $1.08; November, $1.10¼; December, $1.12⅝; January, $1.14¼; No. 3 red, 97¾c; No. 4 red, 90¼c; rejected, 91c. Corn easier but active; No. 2, cash, October, or November, 54c; year, 50c; January, 51¾c; rejected, 52c; no grade, 50¼c. Oats firm and good business; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2, cash or September, 28¾c; October, 29¼c; November, 30c; December, 30¼c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat active but a shade lower; No. 2 red winter, cash, $1.06¼; October, $1.07⅞; November, $1.09⅝; December, $1.11¼; No. 3 red, 99c; No. 4 red, 90½c; rejected, 89c. Corn steady with a good demand; high mixed, 55c; No. 2, cash and September, 54¾c; October, 54¾c; November, 54¾c; year, 50c; January, 51¼c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, cash October, 29¼c; November, 30c; December and January, 31c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 144,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 136,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, September, $1.12¾@1.13; October, $1.14@1.14¾; November, $1.16¾@1.16¾; December, $1.18¾@1.18¾. Corn—Options opened lower, closed firm; car-lots declined 1c; No. 3 mixed, 63c; steamer white, 63¼c; steamer low mixed, 64c; steamer high mixed, 64¼c; No. 2 white, 63c; sail mixed, 64@64½c; sail high mixed, 65½c; ungraded yellow, 65c; sail yellow, 66c; sail mixed, September, 63@63¾c; October, 63¾@63c; November, 63¾@63¾c; December, 59@60c. Oats declined ¾@1c; rejected white, 35@33½c; No. 2 mixed, 32@32½c; No. 1 mixed, 33c; No. 3 white, 34@34½c; No. 2 do, 35¼c; No. 1 do, ...

PROVISIONS—Steady.

BUTTER—Firmer; creamery extra, 25c; firsts, 23@...; Western extra, 17@18c; good to choice, 14@16c.

EGGS—Scarce and wanted; 24@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 8¾@8¾c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—FLOUR—Dull at $2.50@4.85.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; 95¾c cash; 97¾c October; 99¾c November. Corn scarce and wanted; No. 2, 55c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 27¾c. Rye firm; No. 1, 56¾c; No. 2, 56¾c. Barley stronger; No. 2, 62c cash; 63c October.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $11.35 October; $11.75 January. Lard—Prime steam, $8.10 cash or October; $8.00 January.

HOGS—Quiet; $4.50@4.90.

BUTTER—Firmer.

CHEESE—Firmer.

EGGS—Firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 16,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 500 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—The oil market today was a surprise to all but the comparatively few cool-headed individuals who saw in the situation at the close yesterday a glimmer of reaction, and took the precaution to either hold off from dealing or take the short side of the market. So strong did the market appear at the close yesterday afternoon that it was considered by many that to say that the opening this morning would be in the vicinity of $1.18 would be putting it mildly. One dealer is known to have in a quiet way secured 5,000 brls at $1.18 before the gong sounded, and great was his surprise on the opening to find all hands trying to sell at $1.16. At the opening of the morning session the situation was the most exciting that has been experienced for many months, and had it not been for strong parties stepping in to sustain the market a panic would no doubt have ensued. From the opening the market sagged quickly by quarters of a cent at a time until $1.11¾ was reached. From this there was an advance to $1.14, followed by a drop at the noon close to $1.13¾. The second board opened at $1.13¼ and at 2 o'clock the market was held at $1.13¼ bid. Soon after this another break occurred and the price went down to $1.12. A recovery then ensued, which continued till the close. The final sales were at $1.12¾. The break was caused by heavy selling, a New Yorker throwing 1,000,000 brls on the market in a lump. The sales of the day were between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 brls.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 12.—PETROLEUM—Active, but declining in price; opened at $1.16¾; closed at $1.12¾; highest, $1.16¾; lowest, $1.11¾; clearances, Sept. 11, 14,978,000; sales today, 7,157,000. Shipments and charters yesterday were: Shipments, United Pipe Line, 64,555; shipments, Tidewater, 15,088; daily average for the month, 70,420; charters, 119,048; daily average for month, 53,331. The runs Monday were as follows: United, 68,950; Tidewater, 12,811; total, 81,761; daily average, 55,347.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—PETROLEUM—Weak; United certificates declining; closed at $1.12¾.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 12.—PETROLEUM—Crude oil total runs, 67,052 brls; total shipments, 79,060; charters, 119,048; clearances, 14,566,000. Heavy selling broke the market. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.17, the highest price of the day, and closed at $1.12¾; lowest price, $1.11¾.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—COTTON—Future deliveries at the first call showed an advance of .06@.08; a subsequent loss of .02@.03c was not only recovered, but prices rose .02@.03c above those in the morning. The last Liverpool telegram, reporting a slight decline, enabled buyers to obtain a concession of .01c, but although spot cotton was not quoted much higher, the third call displayed much firmness, and closed at the highest rates of the day; September, 10.21c; November 10.35c; December, 10.46c; January 10.56c and 10.57c, February 10.70c. The firmness of Southern markets, which prevents cotton being laid down here to cover sales of early months, may be named as the chief cause of today's advance. Futures closed firm; September and October .11c, the others .13@.14c higher than yesterday. Spot cotton firm, but middling upland remained at 10¼c. Sales, 1,169 bales to spinners; 200 bales delivered on contracts.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 12.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; 9¾c; receipts, 164 bales; shipments, 102; stock, 6,575; sales, 200.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 12.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 1,840 bales; gross, 2,000; exports, coastwise, 4,700; sales, 990; stock, 19,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 12.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9¼c; good ordinary, 9¼c; net receipts, 1,700 bales; gross, 2,100; exports, coastwise, 5,000; sales, 1,200; stock, 42,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9¾c; sales, 90 bales; receipts, 5; shipments, 70; stock, 4,800.

WHISKY.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 12.—WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 12.—WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 12.—WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—DRY GOODS—Printing cloths firmer at 3¾c bid and declined.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 37½c.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court.

18,685—John F. Gubbins vs. Timothy Tobin, John Hamler, and Charles Schlacks. Bill to enjoin infringement of patent for drying and pulverizing offal. Banning & Banning, solrs.

18,686—Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company vs. Lyman Manufacturing Company and Isaac L. Ellwood. Bill for injunction. Coburn & Thatcher, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

87,336—Edward A. Trask vs. August Lindberg. Appeal.

88,337—John P. McDonough vs. James H. O'Kelly. Bill to dissolve partnership. Cowan & Keon, solrs.

88,338—Benjamin W. Ellis et al. vs. Lavinia Brown and Mary E. Habbott. Bill complts. pro se.

88,339—Leonard Martin vs. Anna E., Mary E., Richard E., and Julia D. Chamberlain, and trustees. Bill to foreclose trust-deed of lots 19, 22, and 23, blk. 39 orig. sub. Irving Park. D. H. Horne, solr.

88,340—Abraham Goldsmid vs. Louis Rothgerber; Asst., $5,000. J. L. King, atty.

88,341—Same vs. Leonard Rothgerber. Case, $25,000. Same atty.

88,342—Asst.; withheld for service.

88,343—Bernard Steele et al. vs. Thomas Zimplemann. Conf. judgt., $1,914.65. J. Newman, atty.

88,344—Jacob Karlsruh vs. John W. Conroy. Tres., $5,000. Forrester & Felsenthal, attys.

88,345—Margaret Capner vs. Henry C. Capner. Bill for divorce on ground of drunkenness. McConnell & Rogers, solrs.

88,346—Richardson Cheney vs. James R. B. Van Cleve, Robert C. Givins, and Philo Allen. Bill to set aside sale and trust-deed of Lots 1 to 10 in sub. in 4, 37, 14. G. F. White, solr.

88,347—John H. Yerbury vs. William Lewis and Edward G. Newell. Asst., $3,000. Dupee, Judah & Millard, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

40,936—Mary M. Lucas vs. Anthony Lucas. Bill for separate maintenance. J. Wright, solr.

40,937—Thomas E. Goodnow vs. American Stock-Food Co. Appeal.

SUPPRESSED TUESDAY—45,934—Etta Robinson vs. Isaac Robinson. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness. J. T. Kretzinger, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—2,323, Carmody vs. Carmody; C. E. Cruikshank sub. as complts. solr. and jv. to file suppl. bill instr. and ord. for inj.

Decrees—1,768, Robbins vs. Robbins et al.; final decree.

County Court—New Suits.

4,216—Cyrus Chambers vs. Edward P. Donnell. Asst., $500. Wilson & Mason, attys.

4,217—Max Dahlman vs. Henry Reinhardt. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

4,218—Thomas H. Dorsey vs. William H. Dittman. Asst., $500. Same attys.

Probate Court.

Estate Joseph S. Onions, decd.; letters of administration to Annie Onions, and bond of $11,000 approved.—Estate of Nicholas Dieden, decd.; inventory appraisement and widow's award approved.—Estate of Sarah M. Stevenson, decd.; inventory and appraisement approved.—Estate Catharine E. Parep, decd.; inventory and appraisement approved.—Estate Henry Koester, decd.; letters administration to Fredrick Warning and bond of $1,500 approved.—Estate Thomas Freestone, dec.; leave to sell personal property at public sale.—Estate B. F. Tichenor, dec.; leave to sell personal property at private sale for not less than $25.—Estate Jens Sorenson, minor; letters of guardianship to Louis Kohl and bond of $500 approved. Leave to guardian to consent to the ward's marriage with one Eleanor Peterson and guardian excused from further duty.—Estate Johann Schmidt, dec.; letters of administration to Katharina Schmidt and Jacob Schneider and bond of $500 approved.—Estate Julia L. Homan et al., minors; letters of guardianship to George W. Homan Jr. and bond of $3,448 approved.—Estate Johann Stephen Glieck, dec.; letters of administration to Friedrich Glieck and bond of $10,000 approved.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE SMITH—2, Keenan; jury sworn and evidence part hd.

JUDGE ROGERS—150, Hunt; struck off, etc.—102, Dunn; cont. by deft.—105, Sassman; impld., etc., cont. by deft.—139, Joseph Kowalinka, prin., Wenzel Kowalinka and Anton Lecky, sureties; recog. forft.—104, Halpin; impl. cont. by people.—143, John McManus, alias McMahon, prin., John Ruddy and Richard Buckley; sureties; recog. forft.—146, Conners; cont. by deft.—170 and 182, Goldstein; struck off, etc.—127, Harry Barton, alias, etc., Gregories Metexas and Daniel Lawrence, sureties; recog. forft.—4,188, People ex rel. James Rice vs. Seth F. Hanchett; cause heard, rel. remanded.—148, Joseph Glass; horse-stealing, tried by ct.; guilty, 3 yrs. pen.

JUDGE ROGERS—Call—66, 117, 118, 119, 120, 152, 153, 174, 155, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168, 173, 176, 178, 180, 183, 184, 186.

County Court.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insanity cases and motions at North Side court-room.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 12.—In the Supreme Court yesterday's call was completed last night at 9:30 as follows:

88. Ayers vs. City of Chicago; argued by Shreve for appellee, and taken.

89. Firman vs. Firman; argued by Jackson for appellee, and taken.

90. Kennedy vs. Spellmyer; previously disposed of.

91. Cummins vs. Holmes; argued by Culver for appellee, and taken.

92. Eames vs. Hardin; by consent of parties transferred to Southern Division of court.

93. Piper vs. Connelly; taken.

94. W. D. Park Commissioners vs. Coleman; taken.

95. Smith vs. Hutchinson; taken.

96. Rice vs. Rice; taken.

99. Herrington vs. Coburn; previously disposed of.

107. People, ex rel., vs. Swigert et al. The arguments in this, the military fund case, commenced last evening, and were concluded today. J. H. Connelly & Thompson for the relator, and Attorney-General McCartney for respondent. It is a case of vast importance, as it will decide whether the Governor has any money in his hands that the military companies of the State can have under the appropriation of two years ago, the last Legislature apparently having transferred this special fund to the general fund.

101. Walker vs. Doane; argued by Paddock and Adams for appellees and taken.

102. Dormueil vs. Ward; argued by Kretzinger.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

103. Pryor vs. The People, ex rel.; appellant has leave to file his briefs instanter, and appellee twelve days to reply.

104. Same vs. same; same order.

1. Rehearing docket. McCall vs. Moss; time for appellant to file briefs, and case continued.

127. The People, ex rel. and c., vs. State Board of Dental Examiners; summons for mandamus to issue returnable at next term.

MOTIONS.

129. Hale vs. The People; motion to dismiss appeal on short record and for immediate procedendo. Appeal dismissed.

8. Civil docket. Bolden vs. Sherman; motion to dismiss writ of error.

LOUISE LATEAU, THE STIGMATICA.

[*Pall Mall Gazette.*]—The death is announced of Louise Lateau, the stigmatica of Bois d'Haine. This singular being was born the 30th of January, 1850. She made her first communion at the age of 11 years, and began to earn her living as a seamstress at the age of 15. During the cholera visitation of 1866 she exhibited much devotion in attending to the wants of the pest-stricken. In 1867 she was attacked by a lingering malady, and received the last sacrament. She was, however, cured (miraculously, said her friends), but only for a short time. Early in 1868 she was said to have first experienced pain in the locality of the stigmata, and she again received the last sacrament. It is alleged, nevertheless, that she foretold her recovery, and April 21 she appeared completely restored to health. The first outward indication of the stigmata is said to have taken place the 24th of April, 1868, when a wound in the side was visible, which healed the next day. The 1st of May blood was reported to have issued from the upper surfaces of her feet as well as from her side, and she then confided the matter to M. le Curé. Seven days later the stigmata of the hands added themselves to the other, and M. le Curé advised her to apply to the physician of Fayt, who attempted to cure her. In the course of 1868 several evidences of ecstasy are said to have occurred, and Sept. 25, 1868, the crown of thorns first appeared. After this she ceased to sleep. Her alleged complete abstinence from all nourishment began March 30, 1871, and the wound on the shoulder appeared in the following April. The case attracted great attention at the hands of medical men, physiologists, and psychologists, and numerous pamphlets appeared on the subject. Difficulties were interposed in the way of a thorough sifting of the case, but it was pronounced a gross imposture by many who had an opportunity of investigating it.

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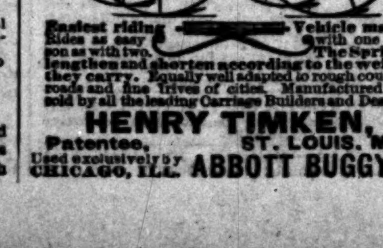

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Omaha Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	*8:30 a m	*6:80 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	†9:30 p m	‡7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	*1:15 a m	6:30 p m
Rockford Passenger	§9:10 a m	§7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 a m	*2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	*6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§9:00 a m	§7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§9:00 a m	§7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	†7:30 p m	‡6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	*8:00 a m	§4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*3:00 p m	*7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§9:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	*8:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*3:00 p m	§4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	*9:15 a m	*5:15 p m
Janesville Passenger	*9:15 a m	§7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	*11:30 a m	§2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	*4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	*4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	*8:00 a m	*7:10 p m
Lake Geneva Express	*3:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	*4:45 p m	*9:40 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	*7:15 a m	*6:50 p m
Elgin Express	*9:15 a m	*2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	*6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	*5:15 p m	*8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	*8:30 a m	*6:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	*2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	*3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:15 p m	*8:45 a m

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Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Foreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:50 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:35 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	....

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

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	Leave.	Arrived.
Milwaukee & La Crosse Local	*9:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha (Oconomowoc Saturdays)	*3:05 p m	*4:00 p m
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse,	*5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Winona, St. Paul & Minne'p'lis	§11:30 a m	§2:00 p m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Stevens Point & Ashland	*11:30 a m	*4:00 p m
	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien & McGregor	*11:30 a m	*7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Rock Island & Davenport	*9:30 a m	*4:30 p m
Rockford, Janesville & Madison	*12:05 p m	*4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	*2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	†9:10 p m	‡7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	§9:10 p m	§2:15 p m
Elgin and Rockford	*4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	*5:15 p m	*8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*9:45 a m	*5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex	*12:05 p m	*2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:05 p m	*2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	§11:00 a m	*2:30 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express Sunday	§11:00 a m	§3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†9:15 p m	‡6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	†9:15 p m	‡6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 a m	*7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 p m	§7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	§9:00 p m	§7:45 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	*9:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Peoria & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	*12:30 p m	*3:30 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	*3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	*8:45 a m	*7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§9:05 p m	§7:35 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	*8:45 a m	*7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§9:05 p m	§7:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	*8:40 a m	*7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§8:30 p m	§8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	*8:40 a m	*7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§8:30 p m	§8:00 p m
Springfield Express	*8:40 a m	*7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§8:30 p m	§7:20 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*8:40 a m	*7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§8:30 p m	§8:00 p m
Pontiac Express	*8:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Chatsworth Express	*4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	*6:35 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 p m	*2:10 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	*9:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§8:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Evansville & Chicago Special	....	*9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	....

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Office 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Express	†8:55 a m	....
Atlantic Express	*5:15 p m	....
Huntington Accommodation	†2:50 p m	....
Pacific Express	....	†7:40 p m
Chicago Express	....	*8:10 a m
Chicago Accommodation	....	†12:15 p m
Emigrant	....	*6:40 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	*8:30 a m	*7:20 p m
New York Fast Line—Limited	§4:15 p m	§7:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

NOTE—This Line is elegantly equipped with new Day Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, and Palace Sleeping Cars. Trains run through entire between Chicago and Suspension Bridge, connecting with New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna & Western.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., 109 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	*8:00 a m	*6:35 p m
Limited Express	§5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§5:10 p m	§6:40 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	§8:30 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.
(Continued.)

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave	Arrive
Morning Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§4:15 p m	§7:50 a m
New York Express	§5:10 p m	§8:40 a m
Through Express	§9:40 p m	§5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:30 a. m., 5:10 and 9:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	*7:35 a m	*7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§5:15 p m	§8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:30 p m	*5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	....	4:40 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*6:45 a m	*6:51 p m
New York & Boston Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§4:30 p m	....
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§9:00 p m	§8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	*9:00 a m	*6:51 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	†10:00 p m	*7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 9:00 p. m.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	*8:00 a m	*6:35 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, & New York Fast Line	§9:00 p m	§7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§9:00 p m	§6:55 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Logansport Accommodation	*3:00 p m	*10:55 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st. Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	†9:10 a m	†7:00 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:01 n'n	†3:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Ex. (daily)	§8:15 p m	§8:00 p m
Limited and Day Expresses	†3:30 p m	†7:45 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†5:20 p m	†9:00 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	†5:20 p m	†6:45 a m
Sunday Accommodation	1:15 p m	....

§Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:55 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent, Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:50 a m	*8:10 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§7:45 p m	§7:30 a m

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st. Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*9:10 a m	*6:10 p m
Do Night Express	§8:00 p m	§7:00 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.
TWICE DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee ... 9 a m / 8 p m
DAILY for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee ... at 9 a m
DAILY for Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee ... at 9 a m
Saturday's Boat leaves ... at 8 p m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ... at 7 p m
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Saturdays ... at 7 p m
For Frankfort, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays ... at 7 p m
Sunday excepted. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

OGDENSBURG & CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS.

The Great Welland Canal Route.

The steamers of this line run through from Chicago to Ogdensburg without transfer, taking passengers for intermediate ports, Montreal and points in Northern New York and New England. For tickets, state-rooms and circulars giving full information apply to D. B. LINSTED, G. W. Ag't, Chicago.
Office and dock foot La Salle-av.

Northern Michigan Line,

Taking freight and passengers to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Cheboygan. Boats leave Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m. Office and dock foot of La Salle-av. FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Agt.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY BUILDING AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, FORT SNELLING, Minn., Sept. 8, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, at St. Paul, Minn., until 12 o'clock m., on the 29th day of September, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction in the City of St. Paul, Minn., of a building for a Quartermaster's and Commissary Depot.

Proposals must be for excavation, grading, and construction of the building complete in every particular in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Depot Quartermaster at St. Paul, Minn.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that if the proposal is accepted within sixty days from the date of the opening of the proposals, the bidder will, within ten days after being notified of such acceptance, enter into contract and give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, and that in case of failure of the bidder to enter into contract and give bond they will pay the difference between the amount of his bid and the amount for which contract may be made with another party.

One copy of this advertisement and of the specifications relating to the building must be attached to each proposal, and must be mentioned therein as comprising a part thereof.

The contract for this work will be awarded by the Department Commander.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals offered, and no bid can be considered that exceeds the sum of $15,000.00.

Blank proposals and specifications will be furnished upon application to the Depot Quartermaster, St. Paul, Minn.

The proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Army Building, St. Paul, Minn.," and addressed to the undersigned, "Care Depot Quartermaster, St. Paul, Minn."

JAMES M. MOORE,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. This caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9 Fenchurch-av., ...
Sold Wholesale by SMITH & VANDERBEEK.

RUPTURE CURED
By the Parker Retentive Truss, properly fitted. Broken limbs become sound by being properly set and an appliance to keep them in position.
"After wearing the Parker Retentive Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture." THOMAS CHANNEL, 56 Huron-st.
COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO.,
Office and Factory 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

RUPTURE.
BARTLETT & BUTMAN,
Proprietors of the Common-Sense Truss. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, etc. Trusses in every variety skillfully applied. Lowest prices. 83 East Randolph-st.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 3 TON, $50.
4 Ton $60, Beam Box included.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5.
The "Little Detective," ½ oz. to 25 lb. $3.
300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10.
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles
AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

HUNTING HORSE-THIEVES.

A Running Fight with a Band of Desperadoes—Two of the Gang Shot—Escape of the Others.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 12.—[Special.]—Intelligence was received this evening from Carroll Parish, Louisiana, of an exciting fight between citizens who recently organized themselves into a band of regulators and a body of horse-thieves. The latter were chased several miles, and finally turned on their pursuers, when a battle ensued, the weapons being pistols and shotguns. Several rounds were fired, with fatal results, one of the thieves being killed outright and another dangerously, if not fatally, wounded. None of the pursuers were seriously injured. The surviving robbers escaped, taking refuge in the swamp. This gang has been depredating upon the parish named for some time, and the citizens have organized and intend extermination. Many valuable horses have been run off and other property has also been stolen, but the effect of the fight will, it is thought, check future depredations.

AMERICANS.

Mr. Labouchere's Answer to a Snarling English Critic.

[London *Truth*.]—Americans are essentially cosmopolitan, and they adapt themselves far more easily to new surroundings than we English. They are, moreover, more free from prejudices. Of course, amongst 50,000,000 human beings, there are some who are objectionable, but Americans on neutral ground such as Paris, Switzerland, etc., are, as a rule, a very great deal more appreciated than we are, and this, not because they are richer, but because they are more pleasant. We, rather than they, are, I am inclined to think, open to the reproach of being unendurable. Amongst ourselves we get on very well, but with foreigners we are not so popular. Few Americans remain long enough in England to go into society. Those, however, who do are generally well received, and their manners contrast with considerable advantage with those of a very large number of Englishmen.

It is rare that an American man is not a good talker. He may have devoted more time to heaping up dollars than to the cultivation of art, science, or literature; but he has gained much curious experience in his vocation, which he is ready to impart; whilst on general matters there is a freshness, shrewdness, and mental activity, often allied with considerable humor, which make his remarks worthy of attention. Although the accumulation of dollars may have been his particular mission, there is nothing mean or paltry in his mode of thought; he is a stanch friend and a pleasant acquaintance. Whether he has won his fortune honestly or dishonestly, he knows how to spend it nobly. In this island of ours, where conventionalities are law and gospel, it is a relief to meet with any one who does not bow down before them and who has some sort of individuality. To term this individuality vulgarity is to show ignorance of the meaning of the word, or, rather, to accept the meaning attached to it by those who are themselves innately vulgar.

American women are in nine cases out of ten, infinitely more agreeable as companions than Englishwomen. They are better instructed, they talk better, they dress better, and they flirt better. They are neither dolts, nor tomboys dressed in petticoats, nor bread-and-butter misses. There is, indeed, nothing either insipid or masculine about them. There are, however, demoralized and deteriorated Americans who seem to imagine that they will curry favor with us by renouncing all that is good in their own country and adopting all that is silly in ours.

Yes, I like Americans, and I believe that in taste, feeling, and manners we have much to learn from them.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken at the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3261 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
128 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Bookbinders and Stationers.
2057 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson Dibble, Druggist.
1300 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first; H. W. Bachman.
37 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., Branch; Druggist.
CORNER OF BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
626 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
462 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Son, Druggists.
202 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
446 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kirsh, Druggist.
1346 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirsley & Co., Druggists.
871 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Orden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
261 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnesbesen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrmann, Jeweler, Newsdealer and Fancy Goods.
183 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1062 WEST NORTH-AV., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
622 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
760 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Fisch), German Pharmacy
NORTH DIVISION.
128 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blondel, Druggists.
446 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Cormier, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
854 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av., Frank Schraeo, Druggist.
JUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

ANY ONE WHO HAS LOST A COW can have the same by calling and describing the same at corner Western and Elston-aves. and paying costs.

FOUND—AT LINCOLN PARK, DARK-colored shawl. Owner will find it by calling on P. A. WEST & CO., corner of Ohio and La Salle-sts.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A CHESTNUT mare, four white feet, white star on forehead and white stripe on nose, blind in left eye, short tail, and light-short mane; taken from in front of Criminal Court Saturday evening. The above reward will be paid for her return or information that will lead to her recovery. J. J. McCARTHY, 1405 Emerald-av.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, AT McVicker's Theatre, one black silk umbrella with white handle with monogram J. T. G. on head of same. Finder, by returning same to J. K. GUNNING, 173 East Washington-st., will be liberally rewarded.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH LADY WOULD TEACH French, Spanish, or English or do correspondence in the same or write for paper. Address X 29, Tribune office.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY, 158 Randolph-st.—Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons. Superior fencing apparatus and boxing-gloves for sale. Send for circulars. COL. MONSTERY.

HAVING STUDIED MUSIC NINE years in Europe under Professors Haas Bulow, Krauss, and Scharfenberg, am now prepared to give private instructions. Miss M. L. COBB, Room A, Weber Hall, Monday and Tuesday, or 126 N. State-st.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND. Private, individual, and class instruction. Two weeks of day or evening instruction, $10; $15, or $20. Daily dictation class for acquiring speed, $10 per month. Typewriting without extra cost. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

MRS. CARRIE A. MORGAN—TEACHER of elocution; pupils prepared for the stage and platform. Room 15 Weber Music Hall.

THE MOST PRACTICAL MUSIC AND teacher. PROF. G. S. HIGH. L. W. CARR, Manager, 261 State-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted

DAVID J. LYON, JUSTICE OF THE Peace, 116 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR A suburban home. Address W 34, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safe, made by Diebold & Co.; weight, 6,500 lbs. J. SORRIS, 75 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, PROPerty on South State-st. or West Madison; $10,000 to $15,000, wants a good investment. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 37 Portland Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS ON STATE-ST.:
96 feet on State-st., near Twenty-sixth.
100 feet on State-st., near Twenty-ninth.
54 feet, corner Thirtieth-st.
75 feet on State-st., near Thirty-first.
100 feet on State-st., near Thirty-second.
75 feet on State-st., near Thirty-third.
25 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-fourth.
40 feet on State-st., near Thirty-fifth.
100 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
45 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-seventh.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-eighth.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-ninth.
25 feet on State-st., near Fortieth.
400 feet on State-st., near Forty-first.
100 feet on State-st., near Forty-second.
200 feet on State-st., corner Forty-third.
200 feet on State-st., corner Forty-fifth.
GEORGE A. EMERY,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Lot on Third-av., north of Taylor-st.
At a low price.
WEBER & SCHMID,
44 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 80x180 on Oakwood-boulevard, 256 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., north front; price, $10,000; title perfect. Call on or address CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., stone-front residence, lot 37½ feet front; a bargain. F. LANCASTER & SON, 140 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK STORE AND lot on Thirty-ninth-st., near Indiana-av., rents for $750; price $6,500. GEORGE A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—75X165 FEET, WABASH-av., east front, near Thirty-fourth-st.; all paved; only $140 per foot. GEORGE A. EMERY,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-third-st., elegant stone-front residence (3 rooms deep), 2-story brick barn, at a bargain. BENJ. BISSINGER, 70 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ALDINE SQUARE, TWO-story and basement stone-front houses; excellent condition; fine location; beautiful private park. J. M. H. BURGETT, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—99x134 FEET SOUTHWEST corner of Market and Jackson-sts; also 99x178 southeast corner Market and Jackson-sts. Apply at Room 30, 115 Adams-st. M. McNEILL.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 3 No. 89 Randolph-st.
No. 475 Washington-boulevard.
No. 322 Park-av.
No. 556 West Monroe-st.
These houses have been elegantly papered, painted, grained, and decorated throughout. They are in first-class neighborhoods and in perfect order and repair from basements to roofs, including sewerage and plumbing. Contain gas-fixtures, furnaces, bath-rooms, electric bells, gas-lighting apparatus, etc.

We wish to close out these three pieces on favorable terms either for cash or on time. Possession at once. Parties intending to buy a fine residence or other for a home or investment are invited to call for further particulars.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:
Canal-st., near Harrison, 66x183.
Ladin-st., near Adams, 125x125, $105.
Washington-st., 60x125, $150 per foot. Assessments all paid. Cheap.
Adams-st., near Oakley, 20x150; $80.
Washington-st. corner, 50x120; $60; all clear.
Three-story flat on Van Buren-st., east of Ashland-av.; rents for $41 per month; $5,200.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located on Polk, Leavitt, and De Koven, one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 107 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON VAN BUREN-st., east of Ashland-av.; a bargain.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—ADAMS-ST., OCTAgon front brick (southern exposure), well worth $6,000; offered at a sacrifice to close owner's Chicago interests. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80X150 FEET ON GRAND boulevard, east front, near Thirty-seventh-st.; only $150 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — 23 PARK-AV., 12-ROOM stone-front house, brick barn.
HENRY WHIPPLE, 157 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$5,500—HONORE-ST., TWO-story and basement octagon-front brick; every convenience; worth $6,500. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—123X125, NORTHWEST CORner Adams and Loomis-st., fronting Jefferson Park; one of the finest corners for improvement on West Side. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—MONROE-ST., NEW 2-story and basement octagon front brick; all conveniences; terms easy. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 922 WEST VAN BUren-st., just west of Western-av., frame with brick basement; lot 32x156. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — $5,500 — LEAVITT-ST., near Monroe, east front, two-story and cellar, neat and perfect in every detail. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 115, 117, AND 119 North Sheldon-st., block of 2-story and basement brick, well-rented, and will pay good interest on investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — $8,000 — FACING UNION Park, a very desirable 3-story, basement, and attic stone front, every convenience, deep lot; well rented. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYments, if desired, 2-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, containing all modern improvements, including elegant marble mantels, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc., on Bissell-st., near Centre; they are the best and cheapest houses in the city for the money. A. LOEB & BRO.,
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — LA SALLE-AV., NEAR Lincoln Park, choice neighborhood, one, two, or three 3-story and basement stone-front houses; rents for above $2,500; $9,500 each.
SHUFELDT & WESTOVER,
55 Monroe Building.

FOR SALE—$3,500—INDIANA-ST., BEST part of street, store and flat. Pays interest on $5,000. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY NON-RESIDENT, NEW brick residence on North Side worth $6,000; $5,300 will purchase it. Call and investigate. 530 First National Bank Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 30 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build with those down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 149 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,600 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and all modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN C. BARTLETT, No. 31 Ohio Block, No. 155 La Salle-st., or No. 6:31 Ferry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—110X180 FEET, FRONTING east on the South Park, corner Fifty-second-st.; this is the finest property of the whole South Park system, and if taken soon will be sold at a great bargain; the owner wants an offer.
GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. HENRY SHELDON, 161 La Salle-st., Room 45:
A large elegant brick residence on lake shore at Kenwood; barn, fine grounds; a bargain.
Also several choice residence lots near depot.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50X190 feet, Central Park second addition, corner of Monroe-st., 82x125 feet, Sixty-fifth-av., between Dickey and Honore, Englewood. Address Box 741, Michigan City, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EVANston and South Evanston houses and lots; bargains. HENRY WHIPPLE, 157 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—23X125-FOOT LOT EAST Palmer Lake, South Chicago. Inquire of T. P. WENSTOB, 213 West Randolph-st., in restaurant.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. WILMOT & SON, 95 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—100X150 FEET ON GRAND boulevard, east front, north of Forty-seventh-st.; only $60 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X161 FEET, STATE-ST., near Forty-second; only $55 per foot; title perfect. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE RENT OR EXCHANGE—8 Houses, lots, and barns on S. Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 357 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X160 FEET, MICHIGAN-av., east front, near Forty-third-st. This is a remarkably fine lot, and is offered below its real value.
GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK—SIX-room cottage; will be sold cheap. Address Box 972, Evanston, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT farm within 10 minutes' walk of steamboat and railroad depots in growing town of 2,500 inhabitants; value $3,500; will take one-half cash, or one-half in good fresh goods and one-half time. Address X 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL WITH AMPLE ground around it and 30 acres of fine land under cultivation near it, in a small town in Michigan. A splendid chance for one wishing a comfortable home. For further information call on
CHAS. W. LAHM & CO., 175 Lake-st.

FOR SALE — FARMS — WE HAVE 2, farms of 160, 240, 320, 480, 520, 120, 127, 66 acres in McHenry County, Illinois; also residence property in Woodstock, Ill. RICHARDS & ARNOLD, Woodstock, Ill.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A farm of 350 acres, with buildings, 14 miles from Court-House, Town of Lyons; partly cultivated. Inquire at 781 West Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5 CITY LOTS, OR exchange for property in Michigan. JUDSON, WILEY & JUDSON, Lansing, Mich.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3340 MICHIGAN-AV., TEN-room house, newly painted, papered, and put in thorough repair; will rent very cheap to small family. Apply at 3340 Michigan-av., or of CALEB CLAPP, 50 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 9-ROOM brick cottage at 32 Groveland-court; all modern improvements; good location; rent cheap. Find keys at 16 Groveland-court. Inquire of C. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store, in the afternoon.

TO RENT—1230 INDIANA-AV.—STONE front, 14 rooms. Would rent in flats to desirable tenants. C. E. DICKINSON, 195 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3419 WABASH-AV.—10-ROOM stone front, newly papered. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW TWO-story marble-front house, at 222 Thirty-seventh-st., corner of Stanton-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 3430 Calumet-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — OCTAGON-FRONT TEN-room brick house, 164 Walnut-st.; good neighborhood. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—321 CARROLL-AV.—10-ROOM stone front, elegant order. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, Orchard-st., near Webster-av. cars, $40.
CHAS. N. HALE, 155 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TO PRIVATE FAMILY, house 810 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—Elegant 2-story and basement green stone houses; all conveniences; perfect order. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, in perfect order, Orchard-st., near Webster-av., $35. PIERCE & WARE, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick and stone dwellings, containing all modern improvements, including furnace, on Bissel-st., near Centre, at only $35 per month. A. LOEB & SON, 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE OF 8 rooms, lake water, large lot, shade-trees, 6136 Wallace-st., corner Chestnut. Apply at 120 Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—$15—COTTAGE IN GOOD order; lake water; good location; Lake-av. and Fifty-fourth-st.-place, Hyde Park. F. CHAMBERS.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS; hot and cold water; bath-room; barn; convenient to cars; Englewood. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONTARIO FLAT, CORNER Ontario and State-sts.; $180 per month.
Second-story corner flat, recently occupied by owner, and now in first-class order. Ten rooms in flat, or which seven are front rooms. Six have hard-wood floors and six rooms communicating. An attic room also for storage purposes. Kitchen-range, gas-fixtures, water, steam heating, storm-windows, passenger and service elevators, telephone, janitor and night watch. Fuel (for kitchen and grate) delivered in the kitchen at above cost. Ashes and garbage removed without charge. Building practically fireproof. S. S. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT — APARTMENTS IN THE Irving and Belleville Apartment Buildings, on Division-st., each apartment of which apartment contains 8 rooms, also bath, closets, butler's closet, separate laundry, store-room, etc.; heated by steam; wood mantels, sideboards, refrigerators, gas fixtures, etc.; also janitor's service. T. H. TRAVER, 317 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 7 AND 8 room flats, 486-462 Hurlbut-st., two blocks from Lincoln Park, cor. Clark. Plans at our office. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A CHOICE NEW FLAT OF seven rooms; rent low to good parties; the second flat; door open; 148 La Salle-av. Inquire of D. J. GALLERY, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 SUPERB, BRAND NEW 7-room flats, all modern improvements, at 213 Oak-st. Good neighborhood and economy of arrangements these flats are unsurpassed. JNO. B. LYNCH, 127 South Water-st.

TO RENT—2 BLOCKS FROM LINCOLN Park, a nice parlor flat, 6 rooms, bath, etc., $27.50. Also a 7-room flat on Orchard-st., north of Centre, $25. CHAS. N. HALE, 155 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ONTARIO FLAT, CORNER Ontario and State-sts., first floor, a flat of two elegant rooms on the corner. $50 per month. Inquire of S. S. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID FLAT OF 4 large rooms at 576 Butterfield-st.; is newly papered and painted; rent, $20 per month. Find key on stairs. Inquire of F. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store, in the afternoon.

TO RENT—20 ROOMS CORNER MICHIgan-av. and Twenty-second-st.; brick building. Inquire at 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, parlor floor, 1615 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—7-ROOM flat, hot and cold water, bath, and stationary washtubs. 59 Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH, ONE flat, 498 Campbell-av.
$10, one flat, 28 Fillmore-st.
$8, one flat, 17 Grenshaw-st.
Brick cottage, 35 Grenshaw-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FLAT, SIX rooms, No. 22 North Irving-place; rent $17 per month. H. H. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—FLATS—984 WEST MADIson-st., a desirable suite of 4 or 5 (all light) rooms; $10 no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—SUPERIOR SECOND FLAT —7 rooms, all light, all improvements, carpet if desired. 526 West Lake-st.; rent $28.

TO RENT—FLATS—TO BE FINISHED Oct. 1; desirable suites of 5 rooms each, with closets, bath-room, complete, in the new stone-front building, 534-536 West Madison-st.; rents reasonable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 37 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT 491A VAN Buren-st.; also new papered 4-room flat rear of 495 Van Buren-st., $16; cheap. Call at 495A, in rear.

TO RENT—VERY NICE FLAT OF 7 rooms; all modern conveniences; furniture for sale; everything new and in perfect order. Call at 95 Ladin-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT AND COMPLETE flats in the Hyde, southeast corner Jackson and Paulina-sts.; latest laundry appliances; janitor service; ice, coal, and garbage, steam heat, lights halls, etc. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., one block from Exposition—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also single and double rooms.

TO RENT—FRONTING LAKE PARK—Nicely-furnished rooms at 19 Peck-court, corner Michigan-av.

TO RENT — A HANDSOMELY-FURnished alcove room, south front, all modern conveniences, two large closets, with or without board. 11 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms en suite or single; cheerful and homelike, and moderate prices. 1434 Michigan-av., Flat 8.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL-lighted, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 376 South State-st.

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TO RENT — LARGE, NICELY FURnished room; permanent basis, gas, bath, large closet; also single room. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3550 VERNON-AV.—TEN rooms and dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Apply at 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, Boulevard Flat 6, 1434 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—197 WEST MADISON-ST.— Front parlor and bedroom newly furnished; also three other front rooms suitable for two or three gentlemen.

TO RENT—5 CONVENIENT ROOMS for housekeeping, first floor, 15 Plum-st., near corner Loomis and Harrison; $16. Call Monday.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for one or two gentlemen at $4.50, $5.50, and $7.50 per week in advance. 316 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, with use of bath-room. 654 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. 312 West Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT AND BACK room. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

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SUBURBAN.

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STORES.

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TO RENT — STORES 1253 AND 1259 State-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

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TO RENT—40X70 3-STORY AND BASEments rear of 182 Twenty-second-st., for manufacturing purposes, with power for sale. Abbott Buggy Co., State and Twentieth-sts.

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TO RENT—CHEAP, THREE LARGE floors, 180 and 182 Monroe-st., now occupied by Donohue & Henneberry (each 40x150), with steam heat, power, elevator, etc. Will be rented in whole or divided. Suitable for manufacturing. Inquire on premises.

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TO RENT—THE FOURTH FLOOR OF 181 Clark-st. Inquire at Room 5 on premises. J. H. ANDREWS.

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